

M·H·HARMAN NURSERY COMPANY

INC

Congressional Nurseries



Landscape Architects
• Horticulturists
GROWERS • IMPORTERS



Salutation



IN OFFERING our Catalog we extend thanks to the public for past courtesies, with the assurance that in future we will spare no effort in furnishing superior quality and service.

Knowing how is not an inspiration; it is gained by long experience and a special talent for the work.

If we have never served you, send us your next order, and save the time and annoyance of having your wants misunderstood.

If you are already one of our patrons, you are aware of our keen interest in bringing about orchards profitable and environment beautiful with our quality products and by expert landscape work, and we rest assured to your mind our treatment merits continued consideration.

Our thriving organization is the outcome of expenditure and enterprise. Many years of existence and acquired experience enable us to fulfill our duty to patrons in the highest degree.

We offer and accept orders for only such varieties as we can supply. If, when filling orders, mistakes inadvertently occur, purchase money will be refunded or other stock will be furnished in lieu thereof. We are ever ready to make right that which may not prove just as it should be.

We aim to supply only the best of stock, and at the lowest prices consistent with quality of goods offered. We believe our service in this respect is not excelled by any.

Some nurserymen are afraid of comparison. We invite it. Come and see us and study our methods.

M. H. Harman Nursery Co., Inc.
Geneva, New York



Birdseye View of our Nursery and Farms.

Location and Advantages

Our Location, being in the most delightful and fertile-growing region in the State of New York, and easy of access to all parts of the country, gives us unexcelled facilities for growing nursery stock and the shipping and transportation of same.

Our land contains all the mineral elements needed to produce the hardiest, healthiest and thirstiest trees and shrubs, those which are the longest lived, and which will produce the best possible results for the planter. For these reasons we claim great advantages from our soil. This is a matter of the greatest importance to every planter. It pays to produce the best and that "only." It is one of the first laws of nature, that to obtain the best, we must have the best from which to produce.

The vital feature of growing stock on our heavy, strong, rich, well-drained soil, is the fact of being healthier, longer-lived, less liable to injury from extreme cold, and more productive than when taken from a light soil, and being furnished with a more abundant supply of healthy, well-ripened and fibrous roots, it better withstands the shock of transplanting to different soil and climate.

West River, Md., Oct. 12th, 1905.

To Whom it May Concern:
I know and have seen the Harman Company Nursery, and they have as fine a one as ever I have seen, and I have driven through many nurseries in both Northern and Southern States.
Sincerely,
R. L. BIRD.



Transplanting and After Culture

As the life and well-being of a tree depend very much upon the care and treatment it receives after it leaves the hands of the nurseryman, and as a large proportion of the trees that are lost fail for want of proper treatment, the following hints should be carefully heeded.

Preparation of the Soil—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently well-drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Pruning before Planting—Nearly all the trees taken from the Nursery require pruning before transplanting, to balance the loss of roots occasioned by their removal. The tops should be shortened in by cutting off half the last season's growth of all the branches; but large branches should not be cut off close to the trunk, as it injures the vitality of the tree.

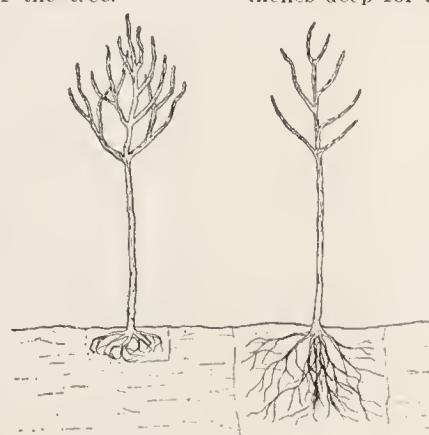
All broken or bruised roots should be cut off smoothly up to the sound wood, so as to hasten the formation of new roots and fibres.

Planting — Make the hole large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so there will be no opportunity for dry

air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the hole full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. Never use manure in contact with roots. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees.

Mulching—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of, say, two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth about the roots moist and of even temperature.

After Culture — Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every Spring, before the buds swell. In this way the removal of large branches, which often endangers the life of the tree, will be avoided.



Improperly Pruned and Planted.

Properly Pruned and Planted.

Distances for Planting

Standard Apples	30 ft. apart each way	Hedge Plants—Evergreens.
Standard Pears	20 "	Arborvitae, American
Strong Growing Cherries..	20 "	12 to 15 in. apart
Duke and Morello Cherries 18	"	Arborvitae, Siberian
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines ...	16 "	Norway Spruce
Dwarf Pears	8 to 10 "	Dwarf Box, for Edging
Quinces	10 to 12 "	4 "
Blackberries	6 to 7 "	Deciduous
Currants and Gooseberries..	4 "	Privet in variety ...1 foot apart in double rows
Raspberries	4 "	Spirreas
Strawberries	1½ to 2 "	Japan Quince
		Honey Locust6 inches
		Barberry
		1 foot

Number of Trees or Plants for an Acre of Ground, Set at Regular Distances Apart

Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants
1 foot by 1 foot	43,560	8 feet by 8 feet	680
1½ feet by 1½ feet	15,370	10 feet by 10 feet	435
2 feet by 1 foot	21,780	12 feet by 12 feet	302
2 feet by 2 feet	10,890	13 feet by 13 feet	257
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520	14 feet by 14 feet	222
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260	15 feet by 15 feet	193
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840	16 feet by 16 feet	170
4 feet by 1 foot	10,899	17 feet by 17 feet	150
4 feet by 2 feet	5,445	18 feet by 18 feet	134
4 feet by 3 feet	3,630	19 feet by 19 feet	120
4 feet by 4 feet	2,722	25 feet by 25 feet	69
5 feet by 1 foot	8,712	30 feet by 30 feet	48
5 feet by 2 feet	4,356	33 feet by 33 feet	40
5 feet by 3 feet	2,904	40 feet by 40 feet	27
5 feet by 4 feet	2,178	50 feet by 50 feet	17
5 feet by 5 feet	1,742	60 feet by 60 feet	12
6 feet by 6 feet	1,210	65 feet by 65 feet	10
7 feet by 7 feet	881		

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, and the quotient will be the number of plants required.

To Correspondents

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.
2. Buyers, ordering by mail, should list their wants plainly on a separate sheet, and not in the body of the letter, and thus prevent mistakes which might otherwise occur.
3. We suggest that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us so far as possible, merely stating the proportion of Summer, Fall and Winter fruit wanted, incident to our experience enabling us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.
4. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling an order, that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation.

Fumigation and Inspection

Our nurseries are inspected twice each year by the State Entomologist, and are kept free from insects and pests by spraying and fumigating.



A Profitable Apple Orchard.

Birds-eye view of one section of our packing, propagating and experimental grounds, showing packing sheds, storage and packing barns, cellars, hot houses and general assortment of ornamentals. Apple and pear blocks in the background.



Fitchburg, Mass.,
Nov. 4, 1902.
Your stock is very
choice. Is giving excel-
lent satisfaction, and well
it should.
Sincerely,
R. C. FISHER.

From "Damariscotta Herald"
of April 30, 1903.

Norman Hall has de-
livered a big order of fruit
trees and shrubs for The
M. H. Harman Company,
of Geneva, N. Y. This
represents the results of
the canvass by their agent
Mr. Purinton. Mr. Pur-
inton is one of the best
canvassors that strikes
this section, and people
give him patronage that
no other agent could get.
His company stands
squarely behind all their
goods and perfect satis-
faction is always given.



Budding Gang at work
setting plum buds in our
nursery.

Oneida, N. Y.
Jan. 15, 1903.
As I go over my old
territory, I find your
stock gives top
satisfaction. I find
some free replacing to
do, which has my
careful attention.
Yours on the jump,
J. F. KIMME.

Geneva, N. Y.
Feb. 11, '05.

Mr. J. C. Merrin,
Mt. Vernon, O.

Dear Sir:

In reply to yours of
the 9th inst., will say
that the M. H. Har-
man Co. is, in my
opinion one of the best
firms you could work
for. I am personally
acquainted with Mr.
Harman, the Manager,
and consider him a
straightforward, hon-
est man.

As to the nursery
stock, there is none
better.

They grow a large
variety of fruit and
ornamental trees, also
an immense stock of
shrubs.

They take great care
in growing, digging
and packing stock.

Also are very partic-
ular to give parties
just what is ordered,
in way of varieties.

Being one of the
State Inspectors of
Nurseries, I examine
every row of their
stock each season,
hence feel safe in ex-
pressing the opinion
that you could not do
better than to engage
with the M. H. Har-
man Co.

Yours truly,
C. H. DARRROW.



Framework of building, in course of construction, covering a portion of our packing grounds, thus affording requisite protection to trees and shrubs from sun and wind. Forcing beds under canvas, packing and storage barns in the distance. Notice some of our employees cultivating and thinning block of evergreens.

A Reliable Corporation

Otessa, Penn., June 19, 1905.

M. H. Harman Company:

Gentlemen: You have been recommended by pomologists and horticulturalists and the United States Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., as being a very reliable and responsible company and in every way trustworthy. This is my reason for wanting to engage with you. Yours truly,

JOHN C. NEWCOMB.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1916.

M. H. Harman Company, Inc.
Gentlemen: We have confidence in the integrity and honesty of M. H. Harman, Nursery Company, Inc.; know you grow and deliver a nice line of goods, which is the essential feature. In my canvassing for you I have yet to blush for shame for any action on your part.

Very sincerely yours,

L. W. HERRICK.

Spraying

Spraying has come to be an established part of fruit-growing. With all that has been written upon the subject, the fruit grower should be competent to perform the ordinary spraying of his trees without further advice. But to those who may not be familiar with the methods and practice, we would say, procure a copy of Bulletin No. 101, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, from the Cornell University Experiment Station, in which will be found the most important points regarding sprays, arranged in such manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

Each year the absolute necessity of proper spraying is made more manifest. There is no demand for deformed, small, wormy fruit, while clean, well-grown fruit always commands a good price. Such fruit cannot be grown without spraying. Spraying is not difficult. It needs no expert. It is far cheaper than growing wormy fruit, and should be of as much interest to the man with six trees as to the orchardist with six thousand trees.

Home Made Lime Sulphur*

Lime. Use only fresh lump lime free from dust or from partly air slaked lumps. No air slaked lime should be used. The lime should test not less than 90 per cent pure lime (calcium oxide) and should contain not more than 5 per cent magnesium oxide.

Sulphur. Either flowers of sulphur or light or heavy sulphur flour may be used.

FORMULA AND DIRECTIONS

Lump Lime (pure) M.....36 pounds
Sulphur80 pounds
Water50 gallons

"Break the lime into rather small lumps. Place in kettle, or if live steam is used, in barrel or vat, and slake it with hot water. Make a smooth paste of the sulphur with water. Add this to the lime as slaking commences, and mix thoroughly. When the lime is all slaked, add the rest of the 50 gallons of water, and enough more as needed from time to time during the boiling to keep the quantity up to 50 gallons. When steam is used for cooking, extra water may not be needed. Use a measuring stick notched at the 50 gallon mark to show how much water needs to be added to keep the volume up to 50 gallons. Do not let it drop more than an inch below the 50 gallon mark at any time. Dash a little cold water into the kettle to stop the boiling for a moment while measuring. Keep well stirred to break up lumps and prevent caking on the sides of the kettle. Boil vigorously from 45 minutes to one hour, or till the sulphur is all dissolved. Use a kettle of sufficient capacity to prevent loss from boiling.

When through with the boiling bring the volume up to 50 gallons and strain it without trying to separate it from the finer sediment which passes through the sieve. The coarse particles which do not go through the strainer are kept for later boilings."

PREPARATION OF SELF-BOILED LIME SULPHUR

The 8-8-50 formula is recommended. This mixture can best be prepared in rather large quantities—say enough for 200 gallons at a time, making the formula 32 pounds of lime and 32 pounds of sulphur to be cooked with 8 or 10 gallons of water, and then diluted to 200 gallons.

"The lime should be placed in a barrel and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added first, after running it through a sieve to break up the lumps. The mixture should be constantly stirred and more water

added as needed to form a thick paste at first, and then gradually a thin paste. The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as it is well slaked, water should be added to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into the spray tank, diluted and applied.

"The stage at which cold water should be poured on to stop the cooking varies with different limes. Some limes are so sluggish in slaking that it is difficult to obtain enough heat from them to cook the mixture at all, while other limes become intensely hot on slaking and care must be taken not to allow the boiling to proceed too far. If the mixture is allowed to remain hot fifteen or twenty minutes after the slaking is completed, the sulphur goes into solution, combining with the lime to form sulphides, which are injurious to peach foliage. It is very important, especially with hot lime, to cool the mixture quickly by adding a few buckets of water as soon as the lumps of lime have slaked down. The intense heat, violent boiling and constant stirring result in a uniform mixture of finely divided sulphur and lime, with only a very small percentage of the sulphur in solution. This mixture should be strained to take out the coarse particles of lime, but the sulphur should be carefully worked through the strainer."

Dilutions for Dormant and Summer Spraying with Lime-Sulphur Mixtures*

Reading of Hydrometer	Degrees of Beaumé.	Amount of Dilution		
		For San Jose Scale	For blister mite	For summer spraying of apples
35		9	12 1/2	45
34		8 3/4	12	43 1/4
33		8 1/4	11 1/2	41 1/2
32		8	11	40
31		7 1/2	10 1/2	37 3/4
30		7 1/4	10	36 1/4
29		6 3/4	9 1/2	34 1/4
28		6 1/2	9	32 3/4
27		6	8 1/2	31
26		5 3/4	8	29 1/2
25		5 1/4	7 1/2	27 3/4
24		5	7	26
23		4 1/2	6 1/2	24 1/4
22		4 1/4	6	22 3/4
21		3 3/4	5 1/2	21 1/4
20		3 1/2	5	19 3/4
19		3 1/4	4 3/4	18 1/4
18		3	4 1/4	17
17		2 3/4	4	16
16		2 1/2	3 3/4	15
15		2 1/4	3 1/2	14
14		2	3	12 3/4

*Parrott & Schoene, N. Y. State (Geneva) Bul. 330.

Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead.....6 pounds
Water100 gallons

It is better to purchase arsenate of lead than to attempt to make it. In mixing, preparatory to spraying, the amount of arsenate of lead for each spray tank full should be worked into a very thin paste having the appearance of milk of lime. It should never be thrown as a mass into the spray tank. This is a standard spray for codling moth and other eating insects.

Kerosene Emulsion

Kerosene2 gallons
Hard Soap (whale-oil soap).....½ pound
Water1 gallon

Dissolve soap in water by boiling; add hot suds to the kerosene. Do not do this near a fire. Agitate the mixture with a spray pump so as to emulsify the oil. After five minutes the mixture becomes creamy. To use, dilute the above stock solution at the rate of one gallon to ten gallons of water. This is a standard remedy for destroying green aphid, woolly aphid, mealy bugs and other plant lice. It may be used instead of tobacco solutions if desired.

Corrosive Sublimate

(Bichloride of Mercury)

This is the standard disinfectant when working with PEAR BLIGHT. No other disinfectant should be used to wash the cut surfaces or to disinfect the pruning tools.

Corrosive Sublimate1 part
Water1000 parts

*1912 Spraying Calendar, Medford, Oregon.

Corrosive sublimate may be purchased in tablet form at drug stores and directions for making solutions will be found on the container. Never put corrosive sublimate into a metallic container; always use a glass bottle. Be sure to label the bottle "Poison" in large, plain letters. It is the deadliest of poisons.

Whitewashes*

1. Government Whitewash.

Lime (unslaked)	40 pounds
Salt	15 pounds
Rice Flour (or ground rice).....	3 pounds
Spanish Whiting	½ pound
Gluc	1 pound
Water	5 gallons

Slake the lime in warm water and cover so as to keep in the steam; strain through a fine scive or strainer; add the salt, well dissolved in warm water. Then add the rice boiled hot; the Spanish Whiting; and finally the glue, which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Lastly add the five gallons of hot water. Stir well and let stand for a few days. Apply hot with a brush. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard. Coloring matter may be put in, such as Spanish brown, yellow ochre, etc.

How to Spray

Drench every part of the tree. Spray thoroughly. The most difficult places to reach should receive your most careful attention. Reach every crack, calyx cup, behind buds and in bud scales. Do not economize on spray material and sacrifice efficiency. Use a high pressure pump. 200 pounds pressure should be maintained. Spraying out of season is valueless. Determine what you must spray for. Use the right kind of material.

My Dear Mr. Harman:

In response to yours, just at hand, I am frank to say, my only regret since signing contracts with you, about seven years ago, has been and is that I was not with you throughout the many years I have been engaged in the Nursery business. Your quality products, courteous treatment of patrons and myself, and being so squarely back of all agreements, enthuses me to keep everlastingly at it, and who knows but I will die with my boots on in your service. You know I am no Spring chicken. Very sincerely,

ALFRED H. DIPROSE.
Rochester, N. Y., 3-23-'16.



A. H. Diprose

One of our General Agents, an old "war horse" and a hustler, whose venerable countenance will be recognized by many of our patrons with whom Diprose has become a family name, and to whom we are glad to give honorable mention.

Spray Calendar

What to Spray For	Spray to Use	REMARKS
San Jose Scale Scurfy Scale Bud Moth Eggs of Apple Aphis Eggs of Red Spider Green Peach Aphid Oyster Shell Scale Peach Leaf Curl Pear Leaf Blister Mite Strawberry Leaf Blight	Lime-Sulphur Winter strength	Apply while buds are swelling to Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Cherries and small fruits, using the winter strength lime-sulphur, drenching all parts of the tree. Test both the commercial and home-made lime-sulphur with hydrometer before using to secure the correct strength. The tree must be completely covered with winter strength lime-sulphur when spraying for scale insects. Coat every portion from ground to tip of twigs.
Thrips	Lime-Sulphur Summer strength	Apply when new leaves start. Repeat every 10-15 days until flowers appear. Burn leaves as soon as crop is harvested.
Apple Scab Black Rot of Apple Brown Rot of Prune Bud Moth Caterpillars Codling Moth	Nicotine Ext. (40%) $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Water 100 gals. Soap 2 to 5 lbs.	The period for effective spraying against adult thrips is during the time when the buds are swollen and partly open, and until they are entirely open at the tips. Spray for the larvae after the petals drop to reduce the numbers of insects for the following year. First application. Just before blossoms open, for apple scab and various leaf-eating insects, use lime-sulphur solution (32° Beaumé) diluted with forty parts of water, with two to three pounds arsenate of lead to forty gallons. May be omitted if insects are few and weather is dry. Second application. When blossoms are about two-thirds off, give same treatment as (2). This is the most important spraying for apple scab and codling moth. Should never be omitted. Third application. About two weeks later repeat (2) if weather is favorable for apple scab; that is, moist and warm. Fourth application. About first week in August repeat (2) to prevent late infections of apple scab and to control second brood of codling moth.
Canker (N.Y. Apple) Mildew, Apple Scab, Apple and Pear Grape Rot and Anthracnose	Lime-Sulphur Summer strength	PEARS Spray as for apples. As foliage appears to be more susceptible to injuries by the spraying mixture, dilute concentrated lime-sulphur solution (32° B.) in the proportion of 1 to 50 and apply the liquid in minimum quantities, using nozzles with fine apertures. For life history of codling moth, write Experiment Sta., Geneva. See Arsenate of Lead for combination spray.
Plum Curculio	Bordeaux Mixture 5-5-50 formula	Apply when leaves are half grown; just before blossoming; when fruit has set. Repeat once or twice at intervals of two weeks. If later applications are necessary, use ammonical copper carbonate solution.
Aphis on fruit trees on garden crops Leaf Hopper Oyster Shell Bark Louse Red Spider Woolly Aphis on Branches	Arsenate of Lead	PLUMS First application. When "husks" or calyxes drop, spray with arsenate of lead, 3 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for the curculio. For leaf spot on European varieties use bordeaux mixture 5-5-50 with arsenate of lead. Second application. For leaf spot repeat spraying with bordeaux mixture about ten days later. Spray Japanese varieties of plums as directed for peaches.
Peach Brown Rot Peach Scab Raspberry Cane Blight	Kerosene Emulsion or Tobacco Black Leaf	CHERRIES Spray as for plums for San Jose scale and the curculio.
Apple Cankers Aphis Eggs Pear Leaf Blister Mite Red Spider Eggs Tent Caterpillar Eggs Woolly Aphis	Lime-Sulphur Self-boiled 8-8-50	PEACHES First application. When "husks" or calyxes are dropping use two pounds of arsenate of lead, to fifty gallons of water for the curculio. The self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture may be used as carrier of the poison to control also brown rot and scab. Second application. Two or three weeks later use 8-8-50 self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture and two pounds of arsenate of lead. Third application. About one month before fruit ripens repeat treatment with self-boiled mixture, omitting the poison.
Grape Mildew	Resin-Bordeaux	These are contact insecticides and should be applied to exposed and tender bodies of young. These are all sucking insects and food poisons are of little value. Be sure to penetrate covering of woolly aphis; be thorough, do not allow any to escape.
Tussock Moth	Lime-Sulphur Winter strength	Spray four weeks after blossoms have fallen, again in three weeks and about one month before fruit ripens. Apply just after leaves have fallen.
Crown Gall Fire Blight Raspberry Cane Blight Strawberry Crown and Root Borers Leaf Rollers	Flowers of Sulphur	Spraying in spring before buds open may be substituted for this for combating insects and fungus pests. However, it may be desirable to apply in fall on account of rabbits.
	Band Trees	For mildew on grape use finely pulverized sulphur. Dust the ground and vines freely during a warm, bright morning when the slightest attack of mildew is suspected. This should not be applied while the weather is damp or the vines wet.
	Destroy infected parts See notes	Bend trees with tanglefoot or strips of raw cotton, binding it in the middle, leaving band loose above or below. Do not apply sticky preparations directly on bark of trees. Use bands during June, July and August. Remove egg clusters which appear in masses as a white froth. Crown Gall is a bacterial disease of root or crown of trees. All infected trees should be destroyed. Keep a constant lookout for this trouble. Fire Blight Bacteria may extend below discolored or blackened region, hence cut should be made about one foot below. Disinfect knife and wound with mercuric bichloride one part to 1000 parts of water. Strawberry plants should be dug up and burned before May 1 to destroy insects before beetles escape to lay eggs. For strawberry leaf roller burn top as soon as crop is gathered.

Syracuse, N. Y.
Mar. 8, 1901.

Gentlemen:
To say I was pleased with stock received does not express it. I was more than pleased, while patrons were perfectly delighted. Such thrifty trees, well graded and straight as an arrow; full of fine fibrous roots, so necessary for successful growth. I must say your stock is the finest I ever handled, and I have had long experience in the nursery business.

Yours very truly,
H. H. FRY.

Jerseyland, Me.

Feb. 20, 1902.
I regret to learn your offices were destroyed by fire. Your good name and reputation is still unharmed and remains steadfast.

I am, respectfully,
A. J. G. STADIG.

Woonsocket, R. I.
April 3, 1916.

Gentlemen:
I've been serving you as salesman upwards of twelve years, during which time I have handled thousands of dollars worth of your stock, and I am proud to say, I do not recall a single instance in which it has failed to reach the high standard of Harman-grown. Your hardy, clean, stocky and true to name Rose bushes especially have given, unbounded satisfaction and delight.

The implicit confidence of a host of old patrons testifies to your fair and liberal manner of dealing with customers, particularly in the matter of replacing dead stock, while I gladly take occasion personally to express appreciation of the courtesy, promptness and absolute integrity which have characterized your treatment of me from the beginning.

Very sincerely,
E. L. LEMERY.

Houlton, Me., Oct. 28, 1905.

Gentlemen:—The situation in Northern Maine is just this:

Most of the other nurserymen have for the past three or four years been furnishing second grade stock and doing mighty little replacing, and result is two-thirds of our competitors have dropped out completely, while the M. H. Harman Company's sales in 1905 have tripled and quadrupled orders placed in previous years.

A. K. WHITE.

Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 6, 1915.

Gentlemen: I want to say, no stock was ever packed more systematically or opened up better upon arrival at destination than that which you shipped to Dorchester this fall.

Very truly yours,
G. S. ARMSTRONG.

Athens, Me., July 9, 1908.

Gentlemen: I well know you are glad to make anything right that is not just, as it should be. Your customers here all agree that the M. H. Harman Company and their agents never tire looking after patrons' interests, and I am with them in their verdict.

ABILENE TAYLOR.

Budding Pear Trees and Cultivating Other Stock in Our Nursery.



Office Snap-shots by Our Bookkeeper.





Ozone Park, L. I., June 12, 1907.
The M. H. Harman Company,
Geneva, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I just want to let you know that I am well pleased with the nursery stock you sent me in the Spring of 1906. I have witnessed the unpacking of several consignments of your goods to this place, and more thrifty and healthy looking lot of trees I have never seen anywhere; good size, nice, clean stock, free from scale, trees straight as an arrow and well-rooted. Any man who could not make your trees grow and produce results could not succeed with any stock; and I personally know that when the Company agrees to replace any that may happen to die, they do it. Yours truly,

ARTHUR HUBBS,
Mr. of Hygeia Ice,

M. H. Harman Nursery Co., Inc.
Geneva, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your inquiry of recent date, I beg to say that I have been planting your Rose stock for the past five years, and have found it equal to any, yes, better than any I have ever handled. It is strong, hardy and well-rooted, which gives me every confidence in recommending it.

Yours very truly
ROBERT ALLAN,
Gardener for Commodore E. C. Benedict,
Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn.

October 25, 1913.

Charleroi, Pa., Feb 2, 1903.

Anyone with eyes half open can detect the striking difference between the trees on our streets in favor of those from the M. H. Harman Company. I am, Yours most respectfully,

B. L. PARSONS.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1916.
M. H. Harman Nursery Co., Inc.
Geneva, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Your card of August 4th, 1915, stated you would replace the Rose bushes that did not grow, which I would like to have at the proper time. They are Marechal Niel, La France and Killarney. All the rest have done finely and been much admired by many.

Very truly yours,
O. M. GRIFFITH.

Viewing with justifiable pride the result of a planting at "Silver Spring," Orange, N. J., one of the properties of T. A. Gillespie, President of T. A. Gillespie Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. and New York City. Mr. Gillespie is one of our General Agent Purdy's liberal patrons.

O. E. PURDY



Ornamental Department

THE ART and Science of Landscape Gardening, for here we have both art and science combined, is of paramount importance to every land owner, whether limited to a humble city or town lot, large estate, or the farm. The home surroundings can be vastly improved and values greatly enhanced by a judicious expenditure in landscape work, yielding a hundred fold in actual value besides affording a pleasure to the possessor and the public generally that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Every beautifier of his grounds is a public benefactor. The buildings may be ever so plain and homely, yet with the grounds surrounding them nicely laid out and cared for, they are made charming; on the other hand a building ever so fine, if surrounded by ill designed and kept grounds, the effect is most unpleasant. It is manifest, therefore, that if we would have a really beautiful home we must pay attention to its environment by a correct application of the means and material called for in the art of laying out grounds, and while this fact is so obvious yet how often do we see this important work entrusted to those without taste and having little, if any, experience in this very important work of landscape architecture.

It is not everyone who is possessed of the necessary qualifications for this branch of work, for, to meet success, artistic taste must be combined with practical knowledge and experience. The ordinary gardener may plant and prune and cultivate, yet be ignorant of the art of combining, blending and getting the most out of what nature has provided.

In landscape work no hard and fast rules can be laid down, as every place presents conditions peculiar to itself, requiring special and independent treatment. As well attempt to lay down a set rule or design for the landscape painter, except it may be said that landscape designing is divided into two general classes—the old style or Formal, also called the Geometrical, and the new style or Natural.



A Beautiful Arrangement of the Garden.

Laying out grounds, as it is called, may be considered as a liberal art, in some sort like poetry and painting; and its object, like that of all the liberal arts, is, or ought to be, to move the affections under the control of good sense. If this be so when we are merely putting together words or colors, how much more ought the feeling to prevail when we are in the midst of the realities of things; of the beauty and harmony of the joy and happiness of living creatures; of men and children, of birds and beasts, of hills and streams, and trees and flowers, with the changes of night and day, evening and morning, summer and winter, and all their unwearyed actions and energies.—WORDSWORTH.



A Landscape View of Our Home Grounds.

From left to right—Purple Beech, Norway Maple, Norway Spruce, Cut-leaf Linden.

annually pruned. It is not well to plant so few that years must pass before a good effect is produced, but a surplus should be planted at first and thinning indulged as required. Vines should be planted near the porches and allowed to clamber on trellises, thus affording natural screens, admitting of ventilation while affording protection against excessive heat and giving privacy to the owner and his family.

Desirable Trees to Plant

For Streets, Roads and Avenues. American Elm, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples, Carolina Poplar, Horse Chestnut, Oriental Plane.

For Driveways through Lawns and Parks. English Elm, except on low, wet land; Norway Maple, Salisburia or Ginkgo, Tulip Tree, Magnolia Acuminata, Catalpa Speciosa, American and European Lindens.

Single Specimens of Large Growth, Branched from the Ground. English and Rivers' Beeches, Birches, particularly Cut-Leaf Weeping; Cut-Leaf Maples, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Norway and Colorado Spruces; Lombardy Poplar, Pyramidal Oak.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth, Branched from the Ground. Imperial Cut-Leaf Alder, Fern-Leaf and Weeping Beeches, Purple Birch, Chinese Magnolias, Prunus Pissardi, Flowering Thorns, Hemlocks, White Pines, Siberian Arborvitæ, etc.

Strong Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit. Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars, Fern-leaved Linden, Pyramidal Oak, Pyramidal Arborvitæ.

Trees that Thrive in Moist Locations. American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars, Willows and Silver Maple.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls of Poor Soil. Silver Leaf Maples, Poplars, Birches.

Best Trees for Windbreaks. Norway Spruce (evergreen), Carolina Poplars and Silver Maples.

Flowering Trees. Magnolias, white and purple; Judas Tree; Peach, pink and white; Laburnum, yellow; Fringe Tree, white and purple; Linden; Horse Chestnut, red and white; Cherry, white and pink; Catalpa; Thorns, red and white.

Cut-Leaved Trees. Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Beech, Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees. Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Purple or Blood-Leaved Peach and Plum, Purple Norway and Purple Syacamore Maples.

Deciduous Trees

It will be noticed that our lists are botanically arranged alphabetically and names in common use given parenthetically, and double indexed accordingly.

Varieties marked (*) are of largest size when fully grown. Varieties marked (†) are of medium height, and varieties marked (‡) are of short habit, adapted to the lawn but not for street planting.

Acer - Maple

**A. dasycarpum* (White or Silver Leaf Maple). A fine variety of rapid growth and spreading habit, foliage pendulous and graceful. One of the easiest trees to transplant and is used to advantage where quick effects are desired.

**Wieri laciniatum* (Wier's Silver Cut Leaf Maple). A variety of the Silver-Leaved, and one of the most beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful habit. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath. It is one of the most attractive lawn trees.

**Platanoides* (Norway). One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known, of large size, perfect outline, with deep green foliage. Its compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, freedom from disease and insects, render it a most desirable tree for the street, park or garden.

*var. *Schwedlerii* (Purple Maple). A beautiful variety of Purple-Leaf Norway with long shoots and leaves of bright purple and crimson color, which change to purplish green on the older leaves.

‡*polymorphum atropurpureum* (Japan Blood-Leaved Maple). Beautiful foliage of blood-red color. It is generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson color.

‡var. *atropurpureum dissectum* (Japan Purple Cut-Leaved Maple). Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are a beautiful rose color when young and turn to a dark rich purple. They are deeply and delicately cut, giving them a fern-like appearance.

‡var. *auratum* (Japan Golden Leaved Maple). Very dwarf. Golden-yellow foliage.

†*rubrum* (Red or Scarlet Maple). A native tree of small or medium size, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints. Red blossoms appear before the leaves.

**saccharinum* or *saccharinum* (Sugar, Rock or Hard Maple). A very popular native tree; and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

**pseudo platanus* (Sycamore Maple). A noble European variety of rapid, spreading growth; broad, deep green foliage, and a very desirable shade tree.

*var. *purpurea* (Purple Sycamore Maple). A variety of the preceding; of good free habit; foliage dark green on the upper surface and red purple underneath.

**Negundo Fraxinus Foliis* (Ash-Leaved Maple or Box Elder). A strong growing, hardy tree of spreading habit. Seeds like a maple and foliage like an ash.

Ailanthus - Tree of Heaven

*A. *Glandulosa*. From Japan. A rapid growing tree with long, elegant feathery foliage; one of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects.

Aesculus - Horsechestnut

*A. *Hippocastanum*. (Single White Flowering Horsechestnut). The common or European variety. A fine large tree of compact outline, dense foliage, profuse white flowers, tinged with red, borne in panicles in the spring.



Japan Maple.



Aralia spinosa—Angelica Tree or Hercules Club.

*var. *alba flore pleno* (Double White Flowering Horsechestnut). A superb variety, with double flowers in large panicles.

†var. *rubricunda* (Red Flowering Horsechestnut). Flowers showy red. The leaves are of a deep green.

‡*macrostachya* (Dwarf Horsechestnut). Smooth fruited horsechestnut. A beautiful low growing shrubby tree with splendid flower spikes in June.

Aralia - Angelica Tree

or Hercules' Club

†A. *spinosa*. A native plant valuable for producing tropical effects, having prickly stems, pinnate leaves and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in August.

A. *pentaphylla*. A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves pale green.

Alnus - Alder

†A. *glutinosa* (European or Common). Foliage dark green and wedge shape. Makes a large tree 40 to 60 feet and spreading.

*var. *laciniata* (Cut-Leaved Imperial). A fine variety for a large lawn tree. It can be kept in any shape desired by severe pruning.

Betula - Birch

*B. *alba* (European White Birch). A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit.

*var. *pendula laciniata* (Cut-Leaved White Weeping Birch). Deservedly the most popular and beautiful tree known, possessing straight trunk and drooping branches, full of grace and beauty. The outer bark is paper-white, leaves light green, deeply cut and drooping.



Acer platanoides—Norway Maple.

BETULA—Continued

*var. *atropurpurea* (Purple Leaved Birch). A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches, and having purple foliage.

**Intea* (Yellow or Gray Birch). A native of America. Bark yellowish gray and somewhat silvery.

**fuenta* (Sweet, Black or Cherry Birch). Sweet Birch makes a large, shapely tree, with dark brown bark. Thrives in low as well as high ground.

**nigra* (River or Red Birch). An American species of moderate growth, elegant habit with fine foliage and reddish bark.

**papyrifera* (Canoe or Paper Birch). Of strong, upright growth. Foliage broad, the bark assuming a silvery white tint when very young. One of the best for ornamental or shade purposes.

*var. *pendula* *Youngii* (Young's Weeping Birch). A variety of alba with large shining leaves. Its slender, graceful branches grow to the ground.

Catalpa

‡C. *Bungei*. A dwarf variety; it makes an attractive round head. Desirable for small lawns and formal gardens.

**bignonioides*, var. *speciosa* (Western Hardy Catalpa). Upright growth, round headed. A rapid growing tree, very ornamental and the timber is valuable for posts and railroad ties.

**Kaempferi*, var. *hybrida Japonica* (Tea's Japan Hybrid Catalpa). Of spreading habit; flowers white with purple dots; fragrant; blooms profusely for several weeks.

Cercis - Judas Tree

‡C. *Canadensis* (American Red Bud). A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before leaves appear. Perfectly hardy.



Catalpa Bungei.

Celtis - Nettle Tree (Hackberry)

‡*Celtis occidentalis*. A native, known as the Hackberry. It is not unlike the Elm in appearance, with slender branches and rough bark. It does well in most soils, and its brownish-black berries hang on in profusion all winter. It has value as an ornamental tree.

Cerasus - Cherry

‡C. *Padus* (European Bird Cherry). Racemes of beautiful white flowers in the spring, followed by profusion of berries.

‡*avium flore plena* (Large Double White Flowering Cherry). At the period of flowering in May, the flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present nothing but a mass of bloom.

‡*Japonica rosa pendula* (Japan Weeping Cherry). From Japan. Most delicate, graceful, weeping tree. Beautiful foliage and a fountain of rosy bloom when in flower.

Seiboldii flore plena rubra Double Red Flowering Cherry). Semi-double flowers, white, tinged with red.

Crataegus - Thorn or Hawthorn

‡C. *oxyacantha* (Common English Hawthorn). A shrub or tree of twenty feet. Single white flowers. Good for defensive hedges.

‡var. *alba flore pleno* (Double White Flowering Thorn). When in bloom it is a mass of clustered, rose-like, white blossoms.

‡var. *coccinea flore pleno* (Paul's New Double Flowering Thorn). Flowers are in clusters, are very double, large and full, and of a deep, rich crimson.

‡*Crans Galli* (Coekspur Thorn). A native thorn having dark colored leaves and horizontal branches, large, red spotted fruit.

‡*Pinnata*. A well known native thorn with very long, sharp spines of thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges.

‡*coccinea* (Amerlean White Thorn). A variety with large foliage. White flowers in May, succeeded by large, scarlet fruit.

Carpinus - Hornbeam

‡C. *betulus* (Amerlean Hornbeam). A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.

‡*Americana* (Amerlean Hornbeam, Blue or White Water Beech). A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner, and more irregular in form.

Carya - Hickory

*C. *laciniosa* (Shellbark Hickory). This well known Hickory forms a fine tree with rugged, shaggy, grayish brown bark, and bears the best and sweetest nuts.

Cytisus - Laburnum

‡C. *Laburnum* (Golden Chain). Native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.

Cladrastis - Yellow Wood

†C. tinctoria, syn. **Virgilia Lutea** (Yellow Wood). An elegant lawn tree of clean, upright habit of growth, with handsome foliage and showy, long clusters of fragrant, pure white flowers produced in June.

Cornus - Dogwood

See also *Cornus* under Shrubs.

‡C. florida rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood). Flowers a deep pink color; early in May.

‡florida (White Flowering Dogwood). A beautiful native tree. It has large, showy white blossoms. Very ornamental.

Fraxinus - Ash

***F. Americana** (American Ash). A well known native tree of largest size, thrives in any soil and is suitable for a street or avenue tree.

***excelsior** (European Ash). Tree is of rapid growth and spreading habit. Bark gray, foliage pinnate and buds black.

†var. pendula (European Weeping Ash). The common well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly.

†var. aurea (Golden Bark Ash). A variety with yellow bark and black buds. Very conspicuous in winter time.

Fagus - Beech

†F. Ferruginea (American Beech). Good in any situation; a very hardy, tall growing, native tree.

***F. sylvatica** (European Beech). A compact tree attaining the largest size, retains its leaves brown and dry throughout the winter.



Fraxinus Americana—American White Ash.



Acer saccharum—Sugar Maple.

***var. pendula** (European Weeping Beech). A strong growing variety with a fairly straight or upright trunk from which spread straggling and crooked branches; foliage rich, large and glossy.

***var. purpurea** (Purple or Copper Beech). Foliage red, purple in early summer, and a tree of symmetrical habit.

***var. purpurea Riversli** (River's Purple Beech). A variety of European Beech with large, smooth, very dark leaves. The best purple lawn tree known.

***var. incisa** (Cut Leaved Beech). An erect, free growing tree, foliage light green and deeply cut or incised.

Gymnocladus - Kentucky Coffee Tree

***G. Canadensis** (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Tree makes a rapid growth, with long feather-like foliage, rough bark and stiff, blunt shoots.

Larix - Larch

†L. Europaea (European Larch). A rapid growing, pyramidal tree, valuable for timber. Small branches, somewhat drooping, and very delicate in appearance.

Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

†L. styraciflma (Sweet Gum or Bilsted). A roundheaded tree, with star-like, glossy leaves, turning brilliant red in fall; very ornamental.

Liriodendron - Tulip Tree

***L. tulipifera** (Tulip Tree). A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich, glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

Koelreuteria - Varnish Tree

†K. paniculata (Varnish Tree). Attractive for its masses of orange-yellow flowers in July. It is a native of China, small growing, with large, pinnate leaves. An unusually good tree for small lawns.



Platanus occidentalis—American Plane or Sycamore.

Morus - Mulberry

†M. var. Downing. Super-seeded by New American, which is hardier and better.

†var. New American. Tree very vigorous and productive; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor.

†tartrarica (Russian Mulberry). Very hardy. Develops a bushy, shrub-like top; valuable for feeding silk worms, and for fences in severe climates.

‡var. pendula (Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry). A most graceful and hardy weeping tree. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.

Magnolia

‡M. alba superba (Large Flowering White Magnolia). A tree of medium size, large white flowers which appear before the leaves.

†Alexandrina. A form closely resembling M. Soulangeana; almost identical in color of flower, but blooms a few days earlier.



Populus fastigiata—Lombardy Poplar.

***acuminata** (Cucumber Tree). A magnificent native tree with short oval acuminate leaves 6 to 9 inches long; blossoms green and yellow, not conspicuous; fruit resembles a green cucumber and the seeds are covered with a bright scarlet shell in autumn.

†consplena (Yulan or Chinese White Magnolia). A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attaining the size of a tree. The flowers are large, pure white and very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

†var. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). Strong, fine grower, one of the best. Deep, dark purple flowers, large and eup-shaped, opening in April.

†Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). Shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair sized tree. Flowers white and pink, cup-shaped and 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy and massive.

†var. speciosa (Showy Flowered Magnolia). Of shrubby, branching habit, flowers smaller than Soulangeana, and lighter in color; fully a week later, and remain in perfect condition upon the tree longer than those of any other Chinese variety. One of the hardiest.

‡stellata, syn. Halliana (Hall's Japan Magnolia). It is of dwarf habit and produces its pure white semi-double fragrant flowers earlier than any other Magnolia.

†ripetala (Umbrella Magnolia). A hardy, native medium sized tree, with enormous long leaves and large white fragrant flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, in June.

Platanus - Plane Tree

***P. occidentalis** (American Sycamore or Button wood). A well known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed.

†orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree). Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut. Extensively used for street and park planting.

Persica - Flowering Peach

‡P. flore pleno alba (Double White Flowering Peach). Very ornamental; flowers are pure white.

‡flore pleno rubra (Double Red Flowering Peach). Flowers double; rose colored.

Populus - Poplar

***P. alba Bolleana** (Bolleana or Silver Poplar). A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar; leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath. The bark of this variety is of a rich green color, giving it a distinct and striking appearance.

***monilifera** (Carolina Poplar). One of the most rapid-growing trees; its branches are spreading, the leaves are large, handsome and glossy. The best of the Poplars, and especially adapted to planting in large cities, where it resists the smoke and gas and soon affords a dense shade.

***fastigiata** (Lombardy Poplar). Its tall, pyramidal form, sometimes reaching 120 feet, makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid. Hardy.

Pyrus - Crab

†P. angustifolia (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab). A medium sized, hardy, ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses. Fragrant.

†Floribunda. Single flowers in wonderful profusion; beautiful carmine in bud; white when open. May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn.

†Floribunda atrosanguinea. Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety. May.

†Parkmanii or Halleiana (Parkman's Double Flowering Crab). Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop.

Pyrus Sorbus - Mountain Ash

‡Americana (American Mountain Ash). A pretty, small-sized tree, with abundant clusters of large orange berries in autumn. It fruits in a young state, and is most desirable.

‡aucuparia (European Mt. Ash). A fine, hardy, ornamental tree, universally esteemed, profusely covered with large clusters of scarlet berries.

***var. quercifolia** (Oak Leaved Mt. Ash). A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage deeply lobed; bright green above and downy beneath.

***var. pendula** (Weeping Mt. Ash). A variety of the European; grafted high it forms an irregular, spreading but drooping head.

Quercus - Oak

***Q. alba** (American White Oak). One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches.

***macrocarpa** (Mossy Cup or Burr Oak). A native of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful of oak leaves. Cup-bearing acorn, fringed and burr-like.

†palustris (Pin Oak). Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree.

†prinus (Chestnut Leaved Oak). One of the finest species; leaves resembling those of the chestnut.

***robur** (English Oak). The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth.

***var. fastigiata** (Pyramidal Oak). A tall, rapid, upright growing variety. Foliage bright and glossy.

***rubra** (American Red Oak). Very large and of rapid growth, foliage purplish-red in the fall.

Robinia - Locust

***R. pseudo-acacia** (Black or Yellow Locust). A native tree of large size, rapid growth. The flowers are disposed in long, pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.

‡Hispidia (Rose Acacia). Is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand towards the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose.



Salisburia—Maiden Hair.

Salisburia - Maiden Hair

***S. adiantifolia** (Maiden Hair or Ginkgo). A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate Maiden-Hair fern-like leaves. A valuable tree from Japan.

Salix - Willow

***S. Babylonica** (Babylonian Weeping Willow). Common well known Weeping Willow.

***var. Britzensis** (Salmon Barked Willow). Very conspicuous in winter. Vivid yellowish red bark. Grows on any soil.

***Caprea** (Common Goat Willow). Like pussy willow, large flowers appearing before the leaves.

***var. pendula** (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). This variety is grafted on the common willow, and forms a unique small tree, suitable for small yards.

***cardinalis** (Cardinal's Willow). New wood scarlet. This is the most brilliantly colored of the willows.

***laurifolia** (Laurel Leaf Willow). A fine ornamental tree with large shining leaves.



Ulmus Americana—American Elm.

SALIX—Continued

#purpurea pendula (New American Weeping Willow). An American dwarf, slender branched species, grafted five or six feet high, one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

†regalis (Royal Willow). Largely used for the contrast made by its silvery foliage with greener forms. Very useful and effective.

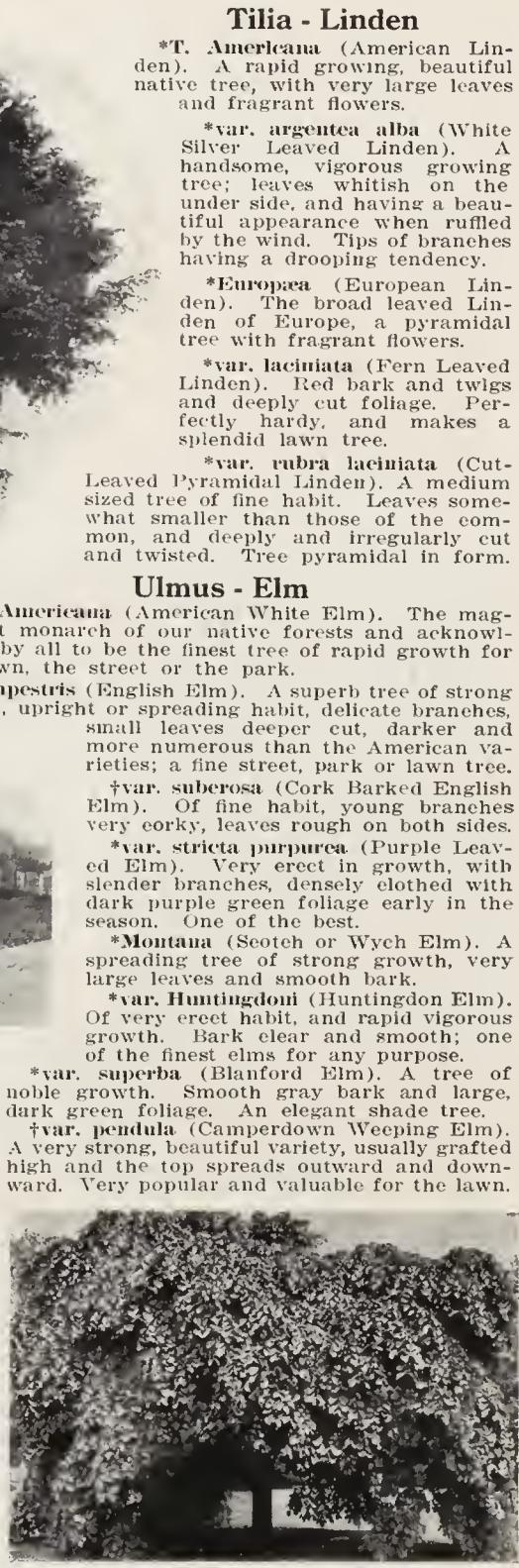
†vitellina aurantiaca (Golden Bark Willow). Handsome. A valuable variety for winter effect, the bright colored golden bark contrasting harmoniously with other vegetation.

***Wentworthi** (Wentworth's Weeping Willow). A very choice variety with reddish bark.

***Wisconsin pendula** (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Similar to the Babylonica, but harder and is considered valuable on account of its ability to resist severe winters.

Sophora

#S. Japonica. A low growing tree from Japan, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage and creamy white, pea-shaped flowers in August.



Ulmus pendula—Camperdown Weeping Elm.

Tilia - Linden

***T. Americana** (American Linden). A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

***var. argentea alba** (White Silver Leaved Linden). A handsome, vigorous growing tree; leaves whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. Tips of branches having a drooping tendency.

***Europea** (European Linden). The broad leaved Linden of Europe, a pyramidal tree with fragrant flowers.

***var. laciniata** (Fern Leaved Linden). Red bark and twigs and deeply cut foliage. Perfectly hardy, and makes a splendid lawn tree.

***var. rubra laciniata** (Cut-Leaved Pyramidal Linden). A medium sized tree of fine habit. Leaves somewhat smaller than those of the common, and deeply and irregularly cut and twisted. Tree pyramidal in form.

Ulmus - Elm

***U. Americana** (American White Elm). The magnificent monarch of our native forests and acknowledged by all to be the finest tree of rapid growth for the lawn, the street or the park.

***campestris** (English Elm). A superb tree of strong growth, upright or spreading habit, delicate branches, small leaves deeper cut, darker and more numerous than the American varieties; a fine street, park or lawn tree.

†var. suberosa (Cork Barked English Elm). Of fine habit, young branches very corky, leaves rough on both sides.

***var. stricta purpurea** (Purple Leaved Elm). Very erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purple green foliage early in the season. One of the best.

***Montana** (Scotch or Wych Elm). A spreading tree of strong growth, very large leaves and smooth bark.

***var. Huntingdoni** (Huntingdon Elm). Of very erect habit, and rapid vigorous growth. Bark clear and smooth; one of the finest elms for any purpose.

***var. superba** (Blandford Elm). A tree of noble growth. Smooth gray bark and large, dark green foliage. An elegant shade tree.

†var. pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). A very strong, beautiful variety, usually grafted high and the top spreads outward and downward. Very popular and valuable for the lawn.



Mass Planting of Evergreens.

Evergreens

We give special attention to the propagation and cultivation of Evergreens. Our collection and stock compares favorably with any in America. We have eliminated from our lists many tender species and varieties which cannot be grown successfully in our northern climate without being injured in winter.

Evergreen Plantings. Their exquisite winter aspect and varying shades of color through the year give them the highest value in ornamental planting, while the hardiest forms have great utility when used as windbreaks, screens and shelters. Along the seacoast, the Scotch and Austrian pines form barriers against the high winds, behind which large and valuable plantations of tenderer deciduous trees and shrubs are gradually established. Their value and utility in almost every location cannot be overlooked.

Abies - Fir

A. balsamea (Balsam Silver Fir). A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Canadensis (Hemlock). An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate foliage; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Concolor (Concolor Fir). A distinct variety with yellowish bark on young branches, foliage long and light green. A handsome tree; none better.

Nordmanniana (Nordman's Silver Fir). Brought from the Crimean mountains, pyramidal and compact; foliage heavy dark green, glossy on upper side and slightly blue and silvery on the under side of the numerous leaves.

Douglasii; syn. pseudo tsuga taxifolia (Douglas Spruce or Red Fir). From Oregon and Washington. It grows to a height of 200 to 350 feet, with a diameter of six to twelve feet. Conical form, spreading branches, leaves light green above, glaucous beneath.

Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir). Resembles the Nordmann's Fir, though the silvery tint is more pronounced. It is hardy and makes one of the grandest of specimens. Foliage dark and massive.

Cupressus - Cypress

C. Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). A beautiful evergreen from California, with delicate fern-like foliage. Hardy in dry ground.



Abies concolor—White Fir.

Juniperus - Juniper

J. Japonica aurea (Golden Japan Juniper). A splendid dwarf golden form. Always bright, and a feature in any planting.

J. Chinensis argentea or foemina variegata. Bluish green foliage, very dense, interspersed with silvery white.

J. communis Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and a general favorite.

J. communis Suedica (Swedish Juniper). A beautiful pyramidal, hardy evergreen with light or yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy.

J. Pfitzeriana. A beautiful new evergreen of graceful habit, resembling in form the well-known *J. Japonica aurea*, though in color the foliage is of a pleasing glaucous green.

var. tamaricifolia (Creeping Savin). Very dwarf. Quite prostrate, creeping over considerable space; fine for rocks, walls and dry places.

J. var. Schottii. Fine pyramidal habit, foliage peculiarly bright green. One of the best, being hardy and of fine form.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). A low, spreading tree with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries.

Abies Nordmanniana—**Cedar.** Tapering form, Nordman's Fir. bright, rich green foliage.

J. Virginiana glauca (Silvery Red Cedar). The foliage distinctly silver-gray. Quite prominent among other evergreens.

Picea - Spruce

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). A lofty tree, of perfect pyramidal form, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it ages has fine graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Deservedly very popular. One of the best for hedges and windbreaks.

var. invera (Weeping Norway Spruce). A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce with larger and brighter foliage than that of the species. The lateral branches of the large trees are as drooping as a willow.

var. pygmaea (Dwarf Spruce). A dwarf, compact spruce, with short crowded branches, and round form.

pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). A most beautiful variety discovered and disseminated from the Rocky Mountains, it is the nearest blue of any evergreen, very distinct in foliage and growth; fine compact habit. It is in great demand as a lawn tree throughout the Eastern States where fine specimens are established, proving it the best of all evergreen trees for the lawn. Foliage rich blue or sage color.

var. Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Selected strain of the bluest form from the Colorado Blue Spruce. Very blue.



Picea excelsa—Norway Spruce.



Thuja balled and burlaped ready for shipment.

Pinus - Pine

P. austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid.

Mugho (Dwarf Mugho Pine). An upright, small, beautiful pine bush.

sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

strobus (White Pine). The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Retinospora

R. filifera (Thread-Branched Cypress). Bright green foliage. Weeping habit.

filifera aurea. Golden branched form of the above.

obtusa. Beautiful fern-like branches, more or less weeping. Foliage bright green.

pisifera (Pea-Fruited Cypress). Bright green, pendulous branches.

pisifera aurea. Rich golden yellow. Very distinct.

plumosa. Foliage bright green. A beautiful delicate evergreen.

plumosa aurea. Golden branched; compact, upright habit. One of the most popular.

squarrosa. Foliage silvery. Very beautiful. Displays many shades of colors during the season.



Tsuga Canadensis—Hemlock Spruce.

Taxus - Yew

T. baccata (English Yew). A very fine pyramidal variety with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

var. brevifolia. A very handsome form of the above and harder. We consider it the best variety to plant in New England.

Canadensis (American Yew). A low, weeping, broad-spreading bush, dark green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy and very valuable for surfacing beds or forming groups.

var. repandens. A graceful spreading form, rich in color and very hardy. Rare but very desirable.

Thuya - Western Arborvitae

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitae). This is the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly, and with little care soon forms a most beautiful hedge.

occidentalis var. Queen Victoria. Silver-tipped Arborvitae. A tall, pyramidal grower. The edges of the foliage are tipped with white.

var. compacta (Parson's Compact Arborvitae). Habit of growth dense, foliage deep green, very fine.

var. Geo. Peabody. A dwarf, dense growing golden variety, holding its color all summer. One of the best for general culture.

var. globosa (Globe-headed Arborvitae). Growing in low, thick, globe form with attractive foliage.



Thuya occidentalis globosa—
Globe-shaped Arborvitae.

Tsuga - Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil.

M. H. Harman Nursery Co., Inc.
Geneva, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find check for \$197.00. I deducted the freight bill, according to arrangement. We are very much pleased with the evergreens.

Respectfully,
GEORGE J. WILHELM,

Altoona, Pa., April 28, 1915.



A striking example of what our Architect is doing in the way of transforming unsightly Cincinnati, Ohio, factory grounds to inviting environment.

Cincinnati, O., May 21, 1914.

M. H. Harman Nursery Co., Inc.,
Geneva, N. Y.

Gentlemen: This to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum for five ornamental trees, twenty-two shrubs and four evergreens to be replaced at our residence in accordance with contract. Of the many shrubs transplanted on our place it is remarkable that less than 2% did not survive. Surely appreciate the attention given us, and will be pleased to recommend you to anyone who may be interested in your line. Very respectfully yours,

J. J. CASTELLINI.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, 1914.

M. H. Harman Nursery Co., Inc.
Geneva, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I wish to express my satisfaction with the manner in which your landscape architect designed and planted my grounds. Your efforts to produce good effects and your promptness in replacing the stock which did not thrive all indicate your continued interest in your clients. This spirit is also manifested by your Mr. Malloy, who made special efforts to see that my planting came up to what was originally called for.

Yours respectfully,
E. H. BRINKMAN.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4th, 1914.

Mr. P. P. Molloy,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My Dear Sir: Referring to the shrubbery and tree contract given you last fall, as representative of the M. H. Harman Company, Geneva, N. Y., for the grounds surrounding my residence, corner Dexter and Wold Avenues, East Walnut Hills, beg to say that I am very well pleased with the stock received, planting and attention of replacements given to date.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. WRIGHT.



To the left a detracting declivity overcome by our Architect with liberal planting of trees, tree and bush shrubbery. Study carefully the detail of this planting of one of the many Cincinnati lay-outs contributing to the "City Beautiful."

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 6, 1914.
M. H. Harman Nursery Co., Inc.,
Geneva, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Your very kind letter of October 20th has not been answered sooner because I was trying to get in touch with Mr. Molloy. Now, gentlemen, let me say that, although, as written you before, I had the utmost confidence that I was dealing with good and reliable people, I am more than pleased to know that my confidence was not misplaced. Rest assured that should occasion arise, I shall advise any of my friends who may inquire of the fair and equitable

manner in which you have handled this affair.

Sincerely yours,
S. MARCUS FECHHEIMER.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 26, 1914.

Mr. P. P. Molloy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dear Sir: I must say the company sent me a nice lot of plants and trees to replace the dead ones. It will make a beautiful planting. I wish to thank you personally for the trouble and interest you have shown.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT MITCHELL,
The Robert Mitchell Furniture Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31, 1915.

M. H. Harman Nursery Co., Inc.,
Geneva, N. Y.

Gentlemen: My mother and sister are desirous of purchasing Roses from you. The Roses mother purchased from you for my garden proved satisfactory with one or two exceptions, hence I referred them to you. They are anxious to plant the Roses as soon as possible; therefore kindly be prompt in sending your catalogue.

Am awaiting receipt of my own Roses.
Very truly yours,

W.M. L. DOEPKE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1916.
M. H. Harman Nursery Company, Inc.,
Geneva, N. Y.

Gentlemen: It may be of interest to you to know that I have only lost one of the Evergreens bought of you last year, and that was replaced by Mr. Molloy. The hedge plants did even better than that, as every plant has grown. So I feel that I had fine success.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES J. NELSON.



Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis.

Deciduous Shrubs

Shrubs with Variegated or Colored Foliage. Althea Variegated, Filbert, Barberry, Corchorus, Dogwood, Elder Golden and Variegated, *Prunus Pissardi*, Syringa Golden, Weigela, Spirea. **Shrubs that Flower in May.** Almond, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilac, Exochordia, *Prunus Triloba*, Snowball, Spirea, Tree Peonia.

In June. Akebia, Clematis, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elaeagnus Longipes, Honeysuckle, Lilac, Paeonia Herbaceous, Rhododendron, Snowball, Spirea, Syringa, Weigela, Viburnum.

In July. Clethra, Clematis, Spirea, Honeysuckle, Elder.

In August and September. Althea, Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Shrubs whose Flowers are Succeeded by Ornamental Fruit. Barberry, scarlet berries in September; Chinese Matrimony Vine, red berries; Dogwood (Red-Branched), white berries in September; Dogwood (Cornelian Cherry), red berries in August; Elder, purple fruit in August; Elaeagnus Longipes, deep orange red berries, very showy; Highbush Cranberry; Strawberry Tree, red fruit; Mahonia, bluish berries in July; Rosa Rugosa.

Amygdalus - Almond

A. flore pleno alba (Dwarf Double Rose Flowering Almond). A beautiful shrub with small double white blossoms.

A. flore pleno rubra (Dwarf Double Rose Flowering Almond). These are extremely beautiful shrubs, like above, with rosy blossoms.

Amelanchier - Mespilus

A. Botryaplum (Dwarf Juneberry). Bush or small tree; showy white flowers in April; fruit juicy, of good flavor.

A. Canadensis (Common Shad Bush). Tree upright, narrow, oblong, round-topped; trunk tall and straight; branches small and spreading; in early summer produce white, cherry-like blossoms; small purplish fruit, sweet and edible.

Amorpha

A. fruticosa (False Indigo). Long pendulous branches, the indigo-colored flowers in finger-like spikes. Valuable for massing. Good on poor soil.

Azalea

A. mollis. A splendid hardy species from Japan. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, like those of the Rhododendron, in fine trusses and of various colors.

Pontica (Ghent Varieties). This class of Azaleas are sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established.

Berberis - Barberry

B. vulgaris (European Barberry). A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with scarlet fruit.

var. purpurea (Purple Leaved Barberry). Valuable for its rich, dark purple foliage and scarlet fruit.

Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). Habit dwarf and spreading. Blooms in May are white, and berries scarlet, and in profusion. The very best hardy ornamental hedge plant we have. Autumn foliage brilliant copper red.

Benzoin

B. odoriferum (Spice Bush). Attractive on account of its handsome foliage which turns yellow in the fall and for its red berries. Bark is aromatic.

Buddleia

B. Variabilis Velutina (Butterfly Shrub, or Summer Lilac). One of the most desirable summer flowering shrubs; beginning to bloom in July, it continues until cut by severe frost. The flowers are of a pleasing shade of violet-mauve, and are borne in dense cylindrical spikes, which, under liberal cultivation, are from 12 to 15 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter; it succeeds everywhere and flowers freely the first season planted, and is always admired.

Cornus - Dogwood

alba (White). Bright blood-red branches, mostly with glaucous bloom when young. Flowers white early in June.

CORNUS—Continued.

mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A small tree, a native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves.

var. variegata (Mascula Variegated). A variety of the above, foliage variegated with silver, low spreading branches with clusters of white flowers in June.

paniculata (Panieled Dogwood). Smooth ash colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath. Flowers greenish white; fruit white.

Siberica (Red Siberian Dogwood). A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter.

var. variegata (Siberica Variegated). Silver marginated leaves; very much like Elegans but leaves are larger and without the red tint.

stolonifera. See alba.

Spaethii. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with deep yellow, and most distinct and valuable in all planting.

var. elegantissima variegata (Elegans Variegated Leaved). A new and remarkable variety with dark green foliage, marginated with silver and red; wood very dark, retaining its color the entire winter.

Caryopteris - Blue Spirea

C. mastacanthus. A beautiful Chinese shrub, about three or four feet high. The flowers are a rich shade of lavender or pale blue; very pretty and desirable.

Calycanthus - Sweet-Scented Shrub

C. floridus. One of the most desirable shrubs; flowers in June and at intervals afterwards, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and chocolate color.

Caragana

C. arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May.

Ceanothus - New Jersey Tea

C. American. A low growing shrub; flowers white, in June. Valuable for shady places.

Cephalanthus - Button Bush

Cephalanthus occidentalis. This shrub grows well in the moist or wet ground, and its curious blossoms, on long stems, which hang all summer as brown seed balls, are very picturesque.

Clethra - Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia. Growth low and dense, leaves abundant and light green; numerous small spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July; a valuable shrub.



Buddleia variabilis—Summer Lilac.

Chionanthus - White Fringe

C. Virginica. A native tree or shrub, foliage light green, flowers in racemes, very delicate white. One of the best hardy shrubs for the lawn.

Cotoneaster

C. Simonsii. A medium sized shrub; flowers white, slightly pinkish; fruit bright red. A native of the Himalayas. Blooms in July.

Colutea - Bladder Senna

C. arboreascens. Native of the south of Europe. A large shrub with small, delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-shaped blossom; flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

Corchorus - Kerria

C. Japonica. This fine shrub is of a spreading habit, with slender green branches and globular yellow flowers.

var. flore pleno (Double-Flowered Corchorus). Medium size; double yellow flowers.

var. variegata (Variegated Kerria). This variety makes dwarf twiggy growth; has white and green, variegated leaves, and bears single, pale yellow flowers.

Corylus - Filbert

C. avellana (English Filbert). See Nuts.

var. atropurpurea (Purple Leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. Color good all the season.

Cydonia

C. Japonica. See Pyrus.

Desmodium

D. pendulifolium. A native of Japan. Shrub-like in appearance, with numerous gracefully drooping branches, from which hang great numbers of flower clusters. The flowers are pea-shaped, of a light purple color.



Calycanthus—Sweet-scented Shrub.

Deutzia

D. crenata flore pleno rosea (Pink Flowering Deutzia). Flowers double, tinged with rose.

var. Pride of Rochester. One of the finest varieties, producing large, double white flowers; the back of the petals slightly tinted with rose. Blooms early in June.

var. Waterer. A vigorous grower, with large pink flowers, opening very flat. A desirable sort.

gracilis (Slender Branched Deutzia). A charming species introduced from Japan. Flowers pure white; fine for pot culture. Very dwarf and slender growth. An excellent forcing plant.

var. rosea (Slender Pink Deutzia). Of hybrid origin, closely resembling the Slender Deutzia. Light rose-colored flowers in profuse clusters. A pleasing variety.

var. aurea (New Golden Leaved Deutzia Gracilis). A very beautiful low growing and bushy golden leaved shrub.

hybrida Lemoinieri. New. A remarkably fine hybrid between gracilis and parviflora. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large snow-white flowers, much superior to gracilis and quite distinct from all other Deutzias.

scabra. A vigorous grower, with rough, dull green foliage and clusters of showy double white bell-shaped flowers in June and July.

Diervilla - Weigela

D. alba. One of the finest plants in the spring, very hardy and a rapid grower; flowers white.

amabilis. A pink flowered variety and one of the best.

Candida. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower, becoming in time a large sized shrub; flower pure white and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.

Eva Rathke. A popular new kind, of erect form and vigorous habit. The deep carmine-red flowers are the best of the red-flowering sorts.

Desboisii. A deep rose-colored or red variety, similar in growth to Rosea, but darker.

Floribunda. Of erect habit. Dark reddish purple. One of the best. A compact, slender grower.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

DIERVILLA — Continued.

Hortensis rubra, syn. *Japonica*. Abundant light crimson flowers.

rosea. A beautiful and hardy shrub, with rose colored flowers in rich profusion; introduced from China; very hardy; blooms in June.

Nana variegata. A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with yellow and green; very ornamental. Of dwarf habit; flowers very light pink.

Seiboldii variegata. Very much like the above except that the variegation is not so yellow and the plant is somewhat more erect in growth.

Van Houttei. Clear carmine flowers; profuse bloomer.

Exochorda - Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. A vigorous growing shrub from China, forming a compact bush 10 to 12 feet high.

The flowers are borne in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each, on light and wiry branches. It is perfectly hardy; flowers pure white.

Eleagnus

E. argentea (Silver Leaved Oleaster). July and August. Flowers yellow; stems, leaves and fruit covered with silvery scales.

longipes (Japanese Silver Thorn). A remarkable new shrub from Japan. Foliage glossy, silvery tinge underneath, bark covered with peculiar brown spots which remain all winter. Flowers not large, but the bush is covered in July with large, bright red berries, which are edible and of a sprightly and agreeable flavor.

angustifolia (Russian Olive or Oleaster). Conspicuous for the silvery hue of the foliage.

Euonymus - Strawberry Tree

See also under Vines.

E. Americanus (American Burning Bush). A tall growing shrub with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in autumn; fruit large, dark red.

alatus (Cork Barked Euonymus). Of dwarf compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small. Very beautiful in autumn when foliage turns bright red.

Europeus (European Burning Bush). Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet high. Fruit rose colored.



Diervilla

Weigela

Forsythia

F. Fortunei. Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. One of the best early flowering shrubs, the flowers appearing before the leaves. Very hardy.

intermedia. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like viridissima but hardier. It blooms so early that it is frequently covered with flowers while the snow is still on the ground.

suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Resembles the Fortunei in its flowers, but the plant has a drooping habit.

viridissima. A fine shrub, with bright yellow flowers, very early in spring. The flowers of this variety are a little deeper yellow than in other sorts and are sometimes twisted.

Hamamelis - Witch Hazel

Hamamelis Virginica. Large foliage, with downy surface and showy yellow flowers, appearing after the ripening of the leaves in November.

Hydrangea

H. arborescens sterilis (Hills of Snow). The flower clusters are large, averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color is pure snow white, blooming at a time when flowers are scarce.

Otaksa. From Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color; foliage larger than other varieties of the species. Growth vigorous, very attractive. Needs protection in winter.

paniculata. The single or fertile form of paniculata grandiflora, and in many respects a more pleasing and elegant shrub than the latter. It is valued highly in landscape planting and should be more generally used.

paniculata grandiflora. One of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length.

Thomas Hogg. Flowers are the purest white, and are produced from July to September. A most showy shrub and especially valuable for decorative purposes; requires protection in winter.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.



Hypericum—St. John's Wort.

Hippophae - Sea Buckthorn

H. rhamnoides. Silvery gray foliage which makes it useful in landscape effects; also valued for its clusters of bright red berries.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

H. aureum (Golden Hypericum). One of the finest of medium growing shrubs, forming a dense, globular head, and producing a constant succession of golden-yellow flowers in great abundance for a period of several weeks. May be grown in shaded places where few other plants will thrive.



Lonicera Morrowi—Bush Honeysuckle.

Hibiscus - Althea; Rose of Sharon

H. Duchesse de Brabant. Double dark red.

Syriacus var. flore pleno fol. var. (Variegated Leaved Double Purple Flowering Althea). Foliage finely marked with light yellow, double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

var. Jeanne d'Arc. Flowers pure white, double; plant a strong grower.

Lady Stanley. Double blush-white with crimson center.

var. Leopoldii flore pleno. Large flowers, very double, flesh color, shaded rose.

var. pulcherrima. Double white with dark red center.

var. purpurea flore pleno (Double Purple Althea).

var. rubra pleno (Double Red Althea).

var. totus albus. Single, pure white; dwarf grower.

Other varieties we grow and recommend: Ardens, Bi-color, Double White, Double Pink, Eleganssima, Pompon Rouge.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

See also under Vines.

L. Alberti or Hispida (Siberian Honeysuckle). Leaves very narrow, two inches long; bluish color, on very slender, drooping branches. A little round pendulous bush, but the blossoms are the wonderful part, they are thickly set on the branches, much larger than the common sorts, and of a porcelain-blue color.

Atrosanguinea. Very large red berries, dark green, heavy foliage. A strong, vigorous grower.

Fragrantissima. A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen.

LONICERA—Continued.

Morrowii (Morrow's Honeysuckle). A vigorous broad spreading shrub bearing numerous yellow flowers, followed by showy crimson fruit which remains on the plant a long time and gives a very choice effect.

Tartarica rubra (Red Tartarian Honeysuckle). A well known sort. Blooms in May. Bright red flowers, followed with showy fruit.

var. rosea (Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful shrub, producing large, bright pink flowers striped with white, in June.

var. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Forms an upright bush with white flowers and followed with yellow fruit.

Ruprechtiana. A fine variety from Manchuria. Valuable for its showy red fruit. Foliage dark red above and grayish beneath.

Bella albida. White flowers, showy red fruit in great profusion.

Philadelphus - Mock Orange or Syringa

P. aurea (Golden Syringa). A new gold leaf shrub of delicate growth and beauty. It is sufficiently free to make it very valuable for clumps and hedges.

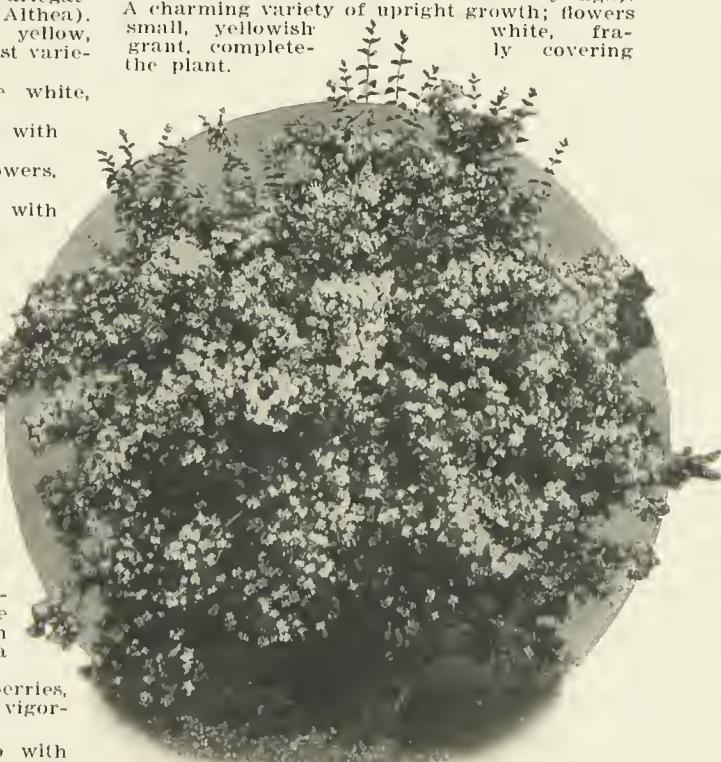
Gordoniana (Gordon's Mock Orange). A large shrub with spreading branches. Leaves broadly ovate, bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers pure white, produced in dense racemes. Blossoms later than most of the species.

grandiflora (Large Flowering Syringa). Habit strong, with large white flowers.

Coronarius (Syringa Garland). Very fine. Has wonderful sprays of sweet scented flowers.

flore pleno (Double Flowering Syringa). Habit strong, dwarf growing, with semi-double white flowers.

Lemoinei erectus (Lemoine's Erect Syringa). A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.



Philadelphus—Mock Orange or Syringa.

Prunus - Plum

P. triloba (Double Flowering Plum). A very hardy and beautiful tree form shrub covered in early spring with a profusion of double pink flowers an inch in diameter.

Pissardi (Purple Leaved Plum). A beautiful purple leaved shrub of recent introduction. The branches are very dark purple; the leaves when first formed are rich crimson, changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful color until they drop, late in autumn.

Pyrus Japonica - Japan Quince

P. Japonica rubra (Scarlet Japan Quince). Especially well adapted for hedges and ornamental shrubbery. Its beautiful red flowers and rich green foliage make a very charming landscape.

Ptelea - Hop Tree

P. trifoliata (Green Leaved Hop Tree). A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters; flowers in June.

var. aurea (Golden Hop Tree). Bright golden foliage, which unlike most other yellow-leaved shrubs, does not fade, but retains its brilliant color until frost. One plant lights up an entire group in the border.

Robinia - Locust

See also under Ornamental Trees.

R. hispida (Acacia or Moss Locust). A native species of spreading irregular growth, with elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season.

Ribes - Currant

The Flowering Currents are of easy cultivation and hardy, and are very interesting because of their profuse flowering in early spring.

R. aureum (Yellow Flowering or Missouri Currant). A native species, with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers.

Gordonianum (Gordon's Flowering Currant). Valuable and profuse flowering variety. Flowers crimson and yellow, in pendant clusters.

Sanguineum (Crimson Flowering Currant). An American species, with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.

Crandall's. A seedling from the west; blooms profusely; bright yellow flowers; fruit of a red black color.

Rosa - Bush Roses

R. blanda. May. A thornless variety. Of pale foliage, and large, bright rose-colored flowers. Single. Scarce.

R. lucida. May to July. A fine native, with rosy pink flowers. Does well on poor soil.

R. multiflora (Japau). June. Its foliage is very clean and bright all summer. Its blossoms are produced in immense quantities, single, pure white, and followed by equally great numbers of small, scarlet hips all winter.

R. rubiginosa. The well known Sweet Briar, with highly scented foliage, small, pink, fragrant flowers and quantities of bright hips. Blooms in June.

R. rubrifolia (Red-leaved Rose). August. Quite unique and conspicuous for its high-colored, reddish purple leaves, retained throughout the summer. Deep red flowers.

R. rugosa. Its stout stems are densely beset with prickles; foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated, flowers single, red, fragrant, and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet.



Rosa Rugosa.

Rubus - Raspberry

R. odorata (Flowering Raspberry). Large foliage, pretty rose-purple flowers.

Rhodotypos

R. kerrioides. A Japanese shrub of medium size, very ornamental, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May.

Rhus - Sumach

R. aromatica (Fragrant Sumach). A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white; leaves lobed.

copallina (Dwarf Sumach. Shining Sumach). Beautiful shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn. Greenish-yellow flowers in August.

cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). From the south of Europe. A shrub much admired for its curious fringe, or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer.

glabra (Smooth Sumach). Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

var. laciniata (Cut Leaved Sumach). A very striking plant of medium size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

typhina (Staghorn Sumach). A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

var. laciniata (Cut Leaved Staghorn Sumach). A very graceful shrub, with delicate, fern-like leaves, most brilliant in the autumn.

Stephanandra

S. flexuosa. A thick shrub with graceful branches and handsome small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern and turns a bronze red in late summer and autumn.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Sambucus - Elder

S. Canadensis (Common Elder). Broad panicles of white flowers in July, reddish-purple berries in autumn. A well known native shrub.

Nigra (Black Berried Elder). A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September.

var. aurea (Golden Elder). A handsome variety with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies.

var. laciniata (Cut Leaf Elder). A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

var. variegata (Variegated Leaf Elder). Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated leafed shrubs.

racemosa sym. **pubens** (Red Berried Elder). Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries.

Spirea - Meadow Sweet

S. arguta. One of the finest of early spring blooming shrubs of light open habit of growth, with small deep green foliage and minute purest white flowers.

Billardi. Blooms nearly all summer; rose colored, fine, showy.

Bunaldia. A variety from Japan; blooms all summer. Showy rose colored flowers. Growth dense and of dwarf habit.

var. Anthony Waterer. A new dwarf, compact growing shrub. Blossoms in broad, flat heads of beautiful deep red color. Perpetual bloomer.

Callosa (Fortune's Spirea). Red flowering Spirea of dwarf habit, very fine and hardy.

var. alba. A white flowering Spirea. One of the best dwarf flowering shrubs. Hardy. July, August and September.

Douglasii. A native shrub; very hardy; with beautiful deep pink panicles.

grandiflora (Large Flowering Spirea). Has very large, cream colored flowers; very showy. A strong grower.

lanceolata (Reevesii). A charming shrub, with round heads of white flowers and narrow pointed leaves. Blooms in May.

opulifolia. A very strong growing shrub. Valuable for massing. White flowers in June.

var. aurea (Golden Spirea). An interesting variety, with golden yellow foliage, and tinted flowers in June. Very conspicuous. Strong grower and distinct.

prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Beautiful white flowers, double and very profuse. Blooms in May. Foliage scarlet in autumn.

sorbifolia. A vigorous species with leaves like the Mountain Ash, and long, elegant spikes of white flowers.

tomentosum (Steeplebush). Valuable because it blooms late and very decorative with its showy panicles.

Thunbergii. A Japanese species of small size, with narrow, delicate leaves and small white flowers; one of the best.

filipendula (Dropwort). (Herbaceous). Foliage dense, dark green and beautifully cut. Blooms in showy heads of white flowers.

Van Houttei. The finest of all Spireas; a most charming and graceful shrub, having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

Syringa - Lilac

Japonica (Giant Japan Tree Lilac). A species from Japan. Leaves thick, pointed, leathery and dark; flowers in very large panicles, creamy white and privet-like.

Josikaea. Thick shining leaves and clusters of purple flowers; much later than common Lilacs. Very desirable.

Persica (Persian Purple Liliac). Native of Persia. Leaves small, dark green; flowers abundant, delicate and purple.

var. alba (Persian White Lilac). Same habit of growth as foregoing. Blossoms in long panicles, white, tinged with purple.

Rubra de Marley. A very free bloomer; flowers reddish purple; one of the best varieties for winter forcing.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.

SYRINGA—Continued.

Rothamagensis (Rouen or Red Lilac). A distinct hybrid variety with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant.

Villosa. A new Japanese variety; flowers large, light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant; very late bloomer and most desirable.

vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). Blossoms early, reddish purple.

var. alba (Common White Lilac). Blossoms early, pure white and very fragrant.

var. Charles X. A strong growing sort; large, loose clusters of purple flowers; an improved variety of the vulgaris.

Alphonse Layallee. Trusses like a double Hyacinth, fine blue shaded to violet.

var. Emile Lemoine. Very fine, double pink.

var. Fran Danumain. Immense panicles of white flowers of very large size. Best white variety.

var. Jean Bart. Rosy carmine flowers in large, compact plumes.

var. La Marck. Very large panicles; individual flowers very double, rosy lilac.

var. Ludwig Späth. Panicles long; individual flowers large. Single, dark purplish red. The finest of its color.

var. Mad. Casimir Perier. Large trusses of double, creamy white flowers. One of the very best.

var. Marie Le Graye. Large panicles of pure white flowers. A valuable variety for forcing.

var. Michael Buchner. Plant dwarf; panicles erect and very large; very double, color pale lilac; distinct and fine.

var. Mad. Lemoine. A grand double white variety. Of vigorous habit and bears immense foliage.

var. President Grey. A new variety; strong grower; blossoms in very large clusters of semi-double bluish flowers; one of the best varieties of Syringa.

var. Virginite. Flowers large, double, rose, shade of La France Rose.

var. grandiflora. Very large, pure white trusses of flowers.

Symporicarpos - Snowberry

S. vulgaris (Red Fruited Snowberry or Indian Currant). A shrub of very pretty habit. Attractive and persistent foliage. Dark red fruit, which hangs all winter.

var. variegata (Variegated Leaved). Similar to above. Leaves marked white and yellow.

racemosus (White Snowberry). A well known shrub with small pink flowers, large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Tamarix - Tamarisk

T. Africa. Foliage very fine and feathery on slim branches, flowers pink, very small and very numerous so as to cover the branches of preceding year's growth.

Gallica. July. Very showy in bloom. Pink blossoms; later than the African.

Indica. Beautiful deep green foliage with plume-like pink flowers in September.

Xanthoceras

X. sorbifolia. A large growing shrub or small tree from China, foliage similar to Mountain Ash. The flowers are about the size of Horsechestnut blossoms, and are white with a pink eye, borne in long spikes in great abundance.



Viburnum Opulus—High Bush Cranberry.

Viburnum - Arrowwood

V. Carlesii (New). An introduction from Korea, producing its delicately spice scented flowers in May and June. The buds before expanding are of an attractive pink color and develop into Bouvardia-like umbels of white flowers which last in fresh condition for a long time; an entirely distinct and most desirable variety.

dentatum. June. Glossy, handsome leaves, white flowers and bearing fine steel-blue berries in the fall.

opulus (Highbush Cranberry). Foliage yellowish-green, large, whitish blooms in June. In the fall the vine is covered with large, red berries.

Sieboldii. Large, long, thick leaves of a glossy green color; very showy.

plicatum (Japan Snowball). Handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects; its habit is better, the foliage is much handsomer and the flowers are whiter and more delicate in appearance.

tomentosum (Single Flowered Japan Snowball). Flowers pure white, borne along the branch in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous, and free blooming.

Lantana (Lantana Leaved). A large shrub with soft heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers, succeeded by red fruit; retains its foliage late.



Lonicera Halliana—Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Climbing Shrubs or Vines

Akebia

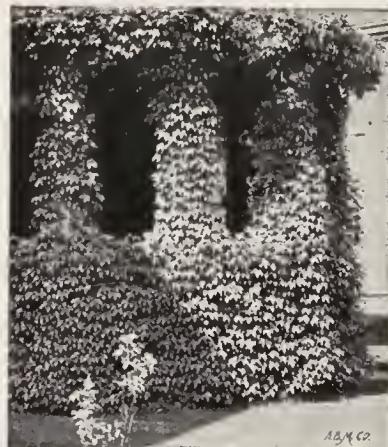
A. quinata. A rapid growing climber with clover-like leaves. Purple flowers borne in clusters.

Ampelopsis

A. Engelmanni. Very similar to Quinquefolia, clinging closely to its support, and is a valuable vine for covering walls and trellises and for running over trees and covering unsightly places.

quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). A very rapid growing vine, covered with heavy digitate leaves, affording shade and of great beauty when changing to scarlet in autumn. The best climber to grow over porches, rocks or tree stumps.

Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy). The now famous Japan or Boston Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface, and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty. A vine that becomes more popular every year.



Ampelopsis Veitchii—Boston Ivy.

Clematis - Virgins' Bower

Large Flowering Hybrid Sorts.

C. Duchess of Edinburgh. Double, white, fragrant.

Jackmanni. Large, rich violet purple, flowers in masses and a successive bloomer.

Henryi. Very large, white and prolific bloomer. The best white.

Madam Edouard Andre. New; large, deep velvety crimson flowers. A fine bloomer, a great acquisition.

Sieboldii or Ramona. Large, very fine, bright blue flowers.

Select List of Old and New Sorts.

C. Coccinea (Leather Flower). A curious bell-shaped heavy petaled flower, borne in profusion for a long season; bright scarlet.

Crispa. Form of blossom similar to above, of lilac color.

Paniculata. A new Japanese plant which has proved perfectly hardy, one of the finest climbers, vigorous, handsome foliage; produces late in summer a profusion of medium sized pure white, deliciously fragrant flowers.

Aristolochia - Dutchman's Pipe

A. Siphon (Birthwort). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves, and bearing curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers.

Bignonia - Trumpet Flower

B. radicans. A strong climber. Foliage dark green and pinnate. Flowers in clusters, trumpet-shape, orange-red, 5 to 6 inches long, at intervals through the summer.



Clematis Paniculata.

Celastrus - Bitter Sweet

C. scandens. A fine native climber with clusters of orange red seeds.

Dolichos - Pueraria; Kudzu Vine

Dolichos Japonicus. An extremely fast-growing vine, with immense leaves, bearing small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped flowers towards the close of August.

Euonymus

E. marginata alba (Variegated Leaved Euonymus). Silver striped and edged with silver; a beautiful evergreen plant; slow grower; valuable for edging borders.

radicans. Foliage green, edged silver; more hardy than the preceding.

radicans vegeta. A large-leaved form, splendid for covering high walls. This plant will undoubtedly become as popular a wall cover in America as the Ivy is in England.

Lonicera - Honeysuckle

L. aurea retinervata (Golden Leaved Honeysuckle). The most beautiful variety of this class of climbers; leaves of bright green and golden yellow; fine for bedding, pot culture or for hanging baskets; perfectly hardy.

flava (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle). Very fragrant yellow trumpet flowers.

Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong growing variety, almost evergreen, holding its foliage until late in January. The flowers are pure white and yellow, very fragrant and cover the vines from July to December.

Japonica (Chinese Twining Honeysuckle). Retains its foliage nearly all winter; is quite fragrant and a desirable variety.

periclymenum (Belgica, Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle). Sweet scented, very fine; continues in bloom all summer.

semperflorens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Strong, rapid grower; scarlet, fragrant trumpet flowers. Blossoms all summer.

Hedera - Ivy

H. helix (English Ivy). An old variety, a hardy climbing evergreen.

var. marginata argentea (New Silver Striped). Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white.



Euonymus Radicans Vegeta—Climbing Euonymus.



Lycium
Sinensis—
Matrimony
Vine.

Humulus - Hop

Humulus Lupulus (Common Hop Vine). Rapid and strong grower. Bears profusion of seed pods, used for domestic purposes.

Lycium - Matrimony Vine

L. Sinensis (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long.

Wistaria

W. Sinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). A beautiful climber of very rapid growth and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in June and also in the autumn.

var. alba (Chinese White Wistaria). Similar in form to the above, except in the color of the flowers, which in these are pure white.

Hedges

The idea of planting hedges for use as well as for ornament, for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve as a protection against winds and prevent the blowing off of fruit. We know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of evergreens, or shrubs, well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good fence can be built, and then, with little care, it becomes every year more and more "a thing of beauty." An attraction in our best-kept places.

For Ornament.—Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the *American Arborvitæ* and the *Norway Spruce* take the first place. We also recommend for more variety, Hemlock, Siberian Arborvitæ, *Japan Quince*, *Althea*, *Barberry*, *Buckthorn*, *Privet*, *Tartarian Honeysuckle*, *Spiraeas*, *Deutzias*, *Philadelphia*, *Box* and *Mahonia*.



A Hedge of *Berberis Thunbergii* or Japanese Barberry.

HEDGE PLANTS—Continued.

For Shelter and Screens.—For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, we recommend Norway Spruce, Austrian, Scotch and White Pine and American Arborvitæ, to which we may add Carolina Poplar and Silver Maple.

Directions for Setting.—Evergreens must be handled with care, not allowing the roots to become dried by the wind. Plants for hedges being generally set when quite small, should be placed nine inches apart; larger sized plants requiring more space. Buckthorn, Honey Locust and Osage Orange are generally in double rows, about nine inches apart.

Pruning.—Evergreens should be pruned in spring, just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practiced on the Arborvitæ should the growth be too rapid.

Buxus - Box

B. sempervirens (Tree Box). Very ornamental, slow growing variety, with small shining dark green foliage. One of the most useful varieties. Thrives in any well drained soil, stands all kinds of pruning, and is grown in many forms.

var. suffruticosa nana (Dwarf Box). A very slow growing variety, with small, glossy, dark green foliage. The well known form so extensively used for Box borders.

Berberis - Barberry

B. Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). This shrub we particularly recommend to our patrons for a hedge plant. Its hardiness, bushiness and beautiful foliage promise to make it our most popular hedge. The foliage turns a beautiful copper color in the fall and brilliant fruit remain on all winter.

Ligustrum - Privet

L. Amurense (Amoor River Privet). A large shrub with upright branches, growing 8 to 12 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves dark green and lustrous, tardily deciduous, or in the South nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Splendid for hedges.

Ibota (Ihota). A pretty Japanese shrub with slender, twig-like branches and small lanceolate leaves. It has round, shining, black berries. Very ornamental and perfectly hardy.

var. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). Low, dense shrub with almost horizontally spread-

ing branches and oblong leaves. Very graceful and perfectly hardy.

ovalifolium (California Privet). Rapid grower with bright shining leaves. This shrub grows freely in almost any soil, is compact in form and can be trimmed to any shape; flowers during June and July. Desirable for hedges.

vulgaris (English Privet). Bears pretty spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries like currants; makes a beautiful hardy hedge plant.

Defensive Hedges

For turning cattle and for farm hedges in general, the following will be found very serviceable.

Rhamnus - Buckthorn

R. cartharticus. A fine, robust, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small, black fruit. A popular hedge plant.

Maclura - Osage Orange

M. aurantiaca. A native tree of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright, shining green, broad and sharp pointed. The fruit resembles an orange.

Gleditschia - Honey Locust

G. triacanthos. A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Very useful as a defensive hedge plant.



Ligustrum ovalifolium—California Privet.



Rhododendrons.

Evergreen Shrubs

Andromeda

A. floribunda. A very pretty evergreen plant of dwarf, compact habit, with rich dark green foliage and pure white flowers in great abundance in Spring; requires same treatment as the Rhododendrons.

Buxus - Box

The species and varieties of the Tree Box are beautiful lawn shrubs or small trees, well adapted to small places. They flourish best when partially shaded. In this climate they require protection.



Kalmia Latifolia—Mountain Laurel.

B. sempervirens (Common Tree Box). From England. A handsome shrub with deep green foliage.

var. nana (Dwarf Box). The well known sort used for edging.

Daphne

D. cneorum (Garland Flower). A pretty dwarf evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of rosy lilac flowers in May.

Kalmia - American or Mountain Laurel

K. latifolia (Calico Bush). A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in Spring. Requires same treatment as the Rhododendrons.

Mahonia - Ashberry

M. aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A native species of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome, deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit render it very popular for decorative planting.

Rhododendrons - Rosebay

The Rhododendrons are magnificent flowering Evergreen Shrubs. All require a peaty soil and a somewhat shaded situation. We offer only the hardiest varieties.

Rhododendron maximum (Great Bay). July. This is the noblest of all our native shrubs, and is absolutely hardy from Vermont to Georgia. It has the most beautiful foliage of any kind of Rhododendron, it being about twice as large as that of other sorts, and very thick and smooth.

Catawbiense. June. This is a native, close-growing form with handsome foliage and large trusses of deep rose flowers. A splendid variety to group with high-colored forms, as its foliage effect can be depended upon.

Catawbiense grandiflora. The foliage effect is similar to the preceding, but of darker, richer green. Flowers deep rosy-purple, borne in great profusion.

Cunninghamii. Pure white flowers.

Poutieum. Rose pink flowers.



The Peony in plantings or as a cut flower has few rivals. It has always held an important place among hardy plants, and the wonderful new creations of late years have made it almost as popular as the Rose.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued.

Named Hybrid Rhododendrons

The varieties we list have been well tested, and we confidently offer them as hardy, in New England, consequently adapted to other parts of the country, except in extreme northern latitudes.

VARIETIES

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy crimson.

Album elegans. Blush, changing to white.

Bonhe de Neige. Pure white, very hardy.

Caractacus. Rich purplish-crimson.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted red.

General Grant. Crimson pink.

Giganteum. Bright rose.

Gloriosum. White; bold flowers and good foliage.

Lady Clermont. Red, shaded crimson.

Roseum elegans. Vivid rose; beautiful.

Peonies

Tree or Moutan Class

Handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 3 to 4 feet in height, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably beautiful and striking, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 8 inches across, and appear in May and June. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter.

Herbaceous Class

Peonies should be planted in good, rich, deep, moist soil, after which they require less attention than any other class of flowering plants. They are perfectly hardy and their remarkable freedom from disease and insects make them most desirable. Some of the varieties are of enormous size, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. In color the Peony rivals the rose in beauty, ranging from pure white to darkest red, and the shades of pink are truly magnificent. Peonies thrive in all locations whether in the broad sunlight or in partial shade. Our blocks attract hundreds of visitors each year.

Active. Pink, bud very large and round, full, double, late.

Alba Superba. White, large and full, touched with carmine.

Anabilis Grandiflora. White, very large, double, fringed petals, fine, sweet.

Anabilis Speciosa. Rose, fading to white, large, very double, sweet.

Baron Rothschild. Outside petals rose, center salmon, sweet, distinct.

Bicolor Mad. Gueuin. Fine red; rosy center.

Bicolor. Pink, center whitish pink.

Blushing Bride. Light rose, nearly white.

Buckii. Light crimson, double, large, rose scented.

PEONIES—Continued.

- Clarisse.** White, touched with carmine, outside petals light pink.
- Candida fl. pl.** Dark red outside petals; rosy white center; very fine.
- Caroline Mather.** Purple crimson, very large, double and very dark.
- Couronne de Roses.** Dark rose, soft rose center.
- Delecourt Verhille.** Pure white, carmine spotted.
- Delectissima.** Purple rose, large, full, fine, sweet, center salmon.
- Diamond.** Large, white, fragrant.
- Duchesse de Nemours.** Rose pink, very large, double, sweet; one of the best.
- Dugneslin.** Rosy carmine.
- Elegans.** Outside petals dark pink, large salmon center, loose, fine, sweet.
- Exposition Universale.** Outside shell pink, yellow center.
- Faust.** Outside shell pink, yellow center, spotted with carmine.
- Festiva.** White, outside petals shell pink.
- Falliers.** Purple crimson.
- Festiva Maxima.** Creamy white, small carmine center; round, early, in clusters; sweet.
- Fragrantissima.** Violet and rose color, very sweet; late.
- Francis Ortegal.** Dark purple crimson, very large, fine, deep, double and sweet.
- Frigida.** Very dark crimson; good.
- Geldorf.** Soft red; extra fine.
- Humei** Rose, full, large, late; one of the best.
- Humei Carnnea.** Shell pink, carmine spotted.
- King of Roses.** Deep rose; sweet-scented.
- La France.** Pink outside petals, with yellowish center; very fine.
- La Martine.** Bright red, full, good.
- L'Innocence.** White; rosy outer petals.
- Luree e.** White, yellow center.



Tulip Planting.

Louis Van Houtte. Fine dark crimson; very double; strong.

Mad. Lemans. Shell pink outside, canary yellow center.

Mad. Waroguet. Outside petals purplish rose, center shell pink to carmine.

Maiden Blush. White and light rose.

Mary Hamilton. Satin rosy red.

Mary Stuart. Rosy white, creamy center.

Mad. Breton. Outside petals rosy flesh, center white and yellowish, turning to pure white.

Ne Plus Ultra. Semi-double, pure mauve, early to mid-season variety.

Osiris. Rosy carmine.

Perfection. Outside petals rose lilae, inside salmon, sweet.

Pius IX. Dark red purple, semi-double.

Prolifera Tricolor. Rosy white, center yellow with carmine spots.

Pulcherrima. Bright satin rose; center blush white.

Purpurea. Delicate purplish carmine.

Queen's Perfection. Outside pink, center white, red stamens.

Queen Victoria. Large, full, compact bloom. Pure white with creamy white center tipped with red blotches.

Rene Hortense. Pink, large, full, globular, fine, fragrant.

Rosa Grandiflora. Rose crimson, double, early.

Sweetheart. Red, white and rose center.

Triomphe du Nord. Violet rose, lilae shade.

Triomphe de Paris. White; center yellowish, outside petals pink.

Variegated. Pink and salmon variegation, semi-double, sweet.

Victoria. Rose, center yellowish.

Victor Lemans. Rosy outside, center white, carmine spotted.

Washington. Violet rose.

Wilhelmina. Fine soft rose outside; center white to yellow.

Zoe Calot. Very beautiful. Large globular flower; color tender rose, shaded with lilac.

Early Flowering Peonies

Officinalis alba (Mutabilis). Early double white.

Officinalis Rosea. Early double pink.

Officinalis Rubra. Early double, dark red.

Officinalis Tenuifolia flore pleno (Fringe Leaf Peony). Deeply cut foliage, crimson-scarlet, double; very early.

Bulbs and Bulbous Flowering Roots

The classes and varieties of bulbs are so numerous that limited space does not admit of our enumerating them in this catalog. Suffice it to say, we can supply anything in the bulbous line possessing merit, and will be pleased to answer all queries regarding same.

LILIES

Lilies should have a place in every garden, as they are entirely hardy, and make a grand display. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

HYACINTHS

Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the Hyacinth stands foremost. We offer double blue, various shades; double red, various shades; double white; single blue, various shades; single red, various shades; single white.

TULIPS

We have a splendid assortment of colors, both single and double. Early and late varieties prolong the season of bloom.

CANNAS

We can supply in great variety, including all the late introductions.

DAHLIAS

No plant is more easy of culture. The old Dahlia and its new varieties give a profusion of autumn bloom with a vast range of colors and combinations.



Perennial Border in our Nursery. Norway Spruce Hedge in Background.

Hardy Perennials

The fashion of "ribbon" or "bedding out" gardening is largely a thing of the past. In its place we now find more permanent and varied forms which do away with the expense and annoyance yearly entailed by the process of filling garden beds with tender flowering and foliage plants which are destroyed by early frosts. The charm of a garden of hardy plants rests in the constant change and successional variety which develops new interest, and enables the possessor each day to find some new feature of form and beauty. By consulting our lists, one can, by making judicious selections, stock the garden or border with plants which will afford a profusion and succession of bloom from early spring until late in the autumn.

Althea Rosea - Hollyhock

If planted in good, rich moist soil, they are satisfactory perennial plants. The double sorts are very fine, growing on tall stems, remaining in bloom for a long time. We offer a great variety in colors.

Achillea - Yarrow

A. Ptarmica (The Pearl). Small double white flowers; very valuable for borders and gardens; a profuse bloomer.

Ptarmica Boule de Neige (Ball of Snow). Very full, double, of the purest white, borne freely all summer.

Agrostemma - Rose Campion

Of easy cultivation. Foliage oval and light gray, with abundance of flowers. Excellent and showy plants for borders.

Agrostemma coronaria. 2 ft. June to August. Single white flowers.



Achillea—Yarrow.

Alyssum - Madwort

A. saxatile compactum. 1 ft. April to June. Dwarf plant, with broad, velvety gray foliage, surmounted by elegant, small fragrant yellow flowers, in heads. A choice plant, well adapted for edgings to borders or rockeries and in dry soil.

Anemone - Windflower

A. Japonica. A distinct and beautiful species; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centers, borne in great profusion from September to November.

var. alba (Honore Jobert). A distinct and beautiful variety of the preceding; pure white, center golden yellow.

var. Queen Charlotte. Flowers very large, well-formed, semi-double, and of a beautiful rosy flesh color on the upper side and of darker shade underneath.

var. Whirlwind. Produces double white flowers in great profusion in autumn.

Anchusa - Alkanet

A. Italica. Dropmore variety. A fine species, with rough leaves and stems, and fine blue flowers. June to August.

Anthemis - Chamomile

Of easy cultivation. A profuse bloomer, with good foliage. The best of the group are—

A. tinctoria. 2 to 3 ft., June to October. Flowers deep lemon-yellow. Excellent for cutting.

A. var. Kelwayii. 2 to 3 ft. June to October. Deeper yellow flowers and fine foliage. A choice plant.

Aquilegia - Columbine

A. alpina. A native of the higher parts of the European Alps. Stems 9 to 18 inches high, bearing showy blue flowers.

A. cernua (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Flowers large, blue sepals, white petals, long recurved spurs.

A. canadensis (Wild Columbine). Our well-known native species, with scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals.

Arabis - Rock Cress

Dwarf, free-flowering plants, suitable for rock work and well-drained localities.

A. alpina flora plena. An extra double form of Rock Cress. Low growth, suitable either for the rockery or the border, and covered with fine racemes of pure white double flowers.

Armeria - Sea Pink

A group of gigantic Thrifts, producing from a crowded tuft of leaves heads of large flowers, which are borne in great abundance. They can be highly recommended for rock-work or borders and are worthy of a place in the most select collection.

A. maritima (Cushion Pink). 3 to 6 inches. May and June. Grass-like foliage, with fine purple flowers. Valuable for edging and front borders.

A. formosa. A fine variety with deep crimson flowers, blooming through the summer. Fine for cutting purposes.

Arundinaria - Ribbon Grass

A. foliis variegatis (Variegated Ribbon-Grass). One of the prettiest hardy grasses, with handsomely striped foliage.

Asclepias - Milkweed; Silkweed

A. tuberosa (Butterfly Weed. Pleurisy Root). Bright orange flowers; showy and beautiful; 2 feet.

Astilbe - Japan Spirea; False Goat's Beard

A. Gladstone. Large trusses of pure white flowers.

A. Japonica. Known generally as Spirea Japonica or Hoteia Japonica. Handsome plant.

Auricula - Alpine Primrose

This favorite spring flower was at one time almost universally cultivated, but has of late years fallen into much neglect; it is now, however, happily regaining enthusiastic admirers. The Alpine varieties are very hardy and make most beautiful edging or rock garden subjects.

Alpine (Alpine Primrose). Center of flowers golden yellow or white, body color various shades from light blue to deepest purple.



ARMCO

Aquilegia and Digitalis—Columbine and Larkspur.

Aster - Starwort or Michaelmas Daisy

A. Airship. Pure white.

A. Beauty of Colwall. Charming lilac-blue color, double flowers. 4 feet.

A. Bessarabiens. Large, violet-blue flowers.

A. coccineus Nevadensis. Red, yellow center.

A. decornis. Mauve-lilac; very free flowering.

A. ericoides (Heath-like Aster). White flowers.

A. grandiflorus. Violet-blue.

A. Himalayensis. Small white flowers.

A. Novae Angliae. Immense heads of deepest clear purple flowers with yellow centers. 4 feet.

A. Snowflake. Pure snow-white; very free. 18 inches.

A. Tom Sawyer. Large lilac flowers of perfect shape. 4 feet.

A. Tartaricum. An old but neglected species and very useful for its late flowering quality, coming as it does in late October when all other Asters have ceased flowering. It is a tall, and vigorous grower with strong, self-supporting flower spikes, 5 to 6 feet high, terminating in branched corymbs of rosy purple flowers.

DWARF ALPINE VARIETIES

June and July flowering; charming for rock-work.

Alpinus (Blue Mountain Daisy). Flowers bright purple. 6 inches.

var. albns. White flowers. 6 inches.

var. Gollath. Rich violet-purple with yellow center. 9 inches.

Baptisia - False Indigo

Baptisias, although rather shy bloomers, grow freely and are very good for the border, where they prefer free exposure to the sun.

B. Australis. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes; good foliage. 4 to 5 feet.

Bellis - Daisy

B. Bride. Pure white; double.

B. Longfellow. Pink; double.

Bocconia - Tree Celandine

Bocconia cordata. August. This is one of the most tropical-looking of all our hardy plants. The foliage is broad and glaucous. It grows 6 to 8 feet high, terminating in a great spike of whitish flowers, and thrives in grass or any wild spot.

Boltonia - False Chamomile

B. asteroides. Large white flowers, tinged with pink; 4 to 5 feet. Sept.

B. latisquamiae. Aster-like flowers in a broad head; rosy purple; free-blooming, showy and fine; 5 feet. July to October.

Campanula - Canterbury Bell

C. media (Canterbury Bell). Biennial, 3 to 4 feet high; flowers blue, white and rose; corolla very large and bell-shaped; bright and attractive.

C. var. calycanthema (Cup and Saucer). July. Calyx is colored like the flower, giving a cup and saucer effect.

C. persicifolia. 3 feet. June and July. Broad, purple, bell-shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower spike. A good border plant.

C. var. alba. 1½ to 3 feet. June and July. A pure white form of the above. Very fine.

Cassia - Wild Senna

Cassia Marylandica. 3 to 4 feet. July to September. A showy, valuable plant; easily grown, even on poor soil. Very ornamental foliage, and immense heads of yellow, pea-shaped flowers.

Chrysanthemum

Dwarf Yellow. Yellow.
Golden Queen. Yellow.

Triumph. Pure white flowers with long, broad petals; grand variety for cutting, flowering for a long period. 2 feet.

Shasta Daisies

Chrysanthemum Maximum

C. leucanthemum "Shasta." (Original Shasta Daisy). Large white flowers, blooming throughout the summer.

C. var. "Alaska." A decided improvement on the original, very free-flowering, with blooms 4½ to 5 inches across, of pure glistening white.

C. var. King Edward. A very robust grower, with enormous white flowers all summer.



Coreopsis Grandiflora—Tickseed.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

C. auriculata. A showy perennial; flowers solitary, on long stalks; yellow; 2 to 3 feet. June.

C. grandiflora. Large yellow flowers on long stems; early summer until frost.

C. laevigata. Large golden yellow flowers; profuse bloomers.

Delphinium - Larkspur

D. Belladonna. Sky-blue. June to October.

D. Chinensis grandiflora (Chinese Larkspur). Blue. July to September.

D. var. alba. White. July to September.

D. var. elatum. Violet-blue. June to September. Flowers in long and heavy spikes.

D. formosum (Oriental Larkspur). Blue. June and July.

D. var. coeruleum. Light blue. June and July.

Dianthus - Pink

D. Auricula - flowered. White flower with red eye. 1 foot.

D. barbatus (Sweet William). Old garden favorites; no old-fashioned border is complete without their cheerful, sweet-smelling and showy flowers.

D. Holborn Glory. Various colors. Finest strain.

D. latifolius. 9 inches. June to September. Quite a constant summer and autumn bloomer. Bright red flowers. Excellent.

D. Newport Pink. Watermelon-pink or salmon-rose. 18 inches.

D. plumarius (Garden, or Scotch Pink). 9 inches. June. Thick tufts of handsome glaucous green foliage; beautiful fragrant flowers on long spikes.

Dicentra, Dielytra - Bleeding Heart

D. spectabilis. A handsome, most curiously formed, rosy-crimson flower, with white and blue tinged protruding stamen.

Dictamnus - Fraxinella; Gas Plant

D. alba. White. June.

D. rubra. Red. June.

Digitalis - Foxglove

D. grandiflora. Yellow. June and July.

D. purpurea. Purple. June to July.

D. var. gloxiniaeflora. White to pink. June and July.

D. var. alba. White. June and July.

Echinacea - Cone Flower

A species closely related to Rudbeckia; stout in appearance, with very attractive flowers. May be used to help cover unusually dry and exposed places.

E. Helianthus. Flowers red; fine for cutting. 5 to 6 feet.

Echinops - Globe Thistle

An ornamental Thistle, with broad foliage which gives a fine effect in combination with the large, globular flowers.

E. ruthenicus (*Ritro*). 2 to 3 feet. July to September. Bears an abundance of large, globular heads of blue flowers.

Eulalia

E. gracillima. Leaves narrow and dark green.
E. Japonica. Foliage deep green and graceful. Flower panicles brownish violet.

E. var. Zebra. Plume. Bars of yellow running crosswise of the leaves. October.

Erianthus - Ravenna Grass

E. Ravenna. Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Attains a height of from 9 to 12 feet. Being perfectly hardy, is a valuable grass for the decoration of lawns.

Funkia - Day Lily

F. lancifolia. Pale lilac. July to September. Flowers in spikes.

F. subcordata grandiflora (White Day Lily). White. August and September.

F. undulata variegata. Lilac. August. Foliage white and green variegated.

Gaillardia - Blanket Flower

G. Grandiflora. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about two feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark-red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower; excellent for cutting.

Geum - Avens

Geum atrosanguinum. A dwarf plant with conspicuous, dark red flowers. Suitable for rock or border planting.

Gypsophila - Chalk Plant

G. paniculata. July and August. An effective border plant, forming a symmetrical bush, covered with white flowers; one of the most elegant of hardy plants for cutting purposes. 2 feet.

Helianthus - Sunflower

These form a very important group of bold, showy, autumn-flowering plants, indispensable for large borders, woodland walks, etc., and especially where cut-flowers are wanted in quantity. They are all remarkably free-flowering, perennial, and very free-growing, and you can hardly find a situation or soil in which they will not succeed.

H. Maximiliana. The latest to bloom. Clear yellow flowers, with several rows of petals; nearly six inches across. 8 feet.

H. Miss Mellish. Very large semi-double flowers of fine form and a bright orange-yellow, freely produced. 6 feet.

H. Mollis grandiflora. Dark stems, scabrous, hairy foliage; pretty pale yellow flowers with dark center.

H. H. S. Moon. Large, rich golden single yellow flowers. 4 feet.

Helleborus - Hellebore; Christmas Rose

H. niger. Beautiful white flowers in March or April, which come up right through the snow.

Helenium - Sneezewort

H. autumnale superbum. Golden-yellow flowers during the late summer and fall months. 5 to 6 feet.



Gaillardia Grandiflora.



Helleborus—Christmas Rose.

Heliopsis - Ox Eye

H. pectinifera. July to September. A choice dwarf variety, of great value for cutting all through the summer. Showy, deep orange yellow flowers. 3 ft.

Scabra Major. Slender stems, bright yellow flowers. 4 feet.

Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily

H. aurantiaca. Large orange-yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

H. Flava (Lemon Day Lily). Flowers sweet-scented, clear, full canary-yellow. 2 feet.

H. Orangeana. Fine deep orange colored flowers. 2 ft.

H. Sovereign. Very large flowers, with broad petals of great substance; rich orange yellow in color. 18 inches.

Hesperis - Sweet Rocket

H. Matronalis. A strong-growing perennial, forming stout, bushy plants 3 to 4 feet high, with showy terminal spikes of pink flowers. June and July.

Hibiscus - Rose Mallow

H. moschentos (Swamp Rose Mallow). Flowers vary from light purplish red to nearly white with darker eyes.

var. albus (Crimson Eye). Large, showy, white flowers, crimson eye, in August.

Iris

IRIS GERMANICA - German Iris

The German Iris (*Iris Germanica*) frequently termed "Flags," is among the most showy, beautiful and valuable of early blooming hardy perennials. Succeeds on all soils, but prefers a dry, well-drained situation. We offer a choice list selected from an assortment of scores of varieties. The upright petals are termed "Stands," the drooping ones "Falls." S. signifies the Stands or erect petals; F. the Falls, or drooping petals.

Asiatica. S. purple plume. F. darker purple. *Aurea*. S. and F. clear rich yellow.

Canary Bird. S. canary-yellow. F. crimson-purple.

Celeste. Pure celestial blue, changing to porcelain.

Darins. S. Lemon. F. yellow, veined and corded with purple.

Donna Maria. S. azure. F. purple.

Duchesse de Nemours. S. pale lilac. F. purple-violet, veined white.

Flavescens. Light primrose-yellow, large flowers.

Florentina alba. S. and F. light porcelain-blue, changing to white.

Florentina Blue. S. and F. pale blue. Fragrant.

Gracehns. S. creamy-yellow. F. velvet purple, yellow striped.

Hector. Yellow and brownish red.

Honorabilis. S. Indian-yellow. F. chestnut-red.

La Tendre. S. lavender-blue. F. blue, veined violet.



Madame Chereau. S. and F. pure white, penciled violet.

Mrs. H. Darwin, S French-white. F. white, veined purple.

Pallida Dalmatica. 3 to 4 ft. Lavender, stately spikes. New and very fine.

Pallida speciosa. S. violet-blue. F. purple.

Princess of Wales. Combination violet-purple, violet and yellow.

Purple Queen. S. and F. rich violet purple.

Queen of May. S. and F. bright rosy-lavender.

Silver King. S. and F. pure white, very large. Fragrant.

IRIS KAEMPFERI Japanese Iris

A new group of Japan Iris, totally distinct from all others of this genus, and without question producing the most gorgeous flowers known, not excepting the Orchids. Many of the flowers are 10 inches across, with an aggregation of colors quite impossible to imagine. They prefer sunny, moist situations, planted in heavy loam or clay, where they soon become established and form striking and very ornamental objects. We can furnish other varieties, but consider the following the choicest.

No. 4 Kumo-no-obi. Double violet-purple, white center.

No. 7 Sofu-no-koi. Double light blue, with pink marking.

No. 8 Mana-dowrn. Double white, penciled blue, purple center.

No. 10 Yomo-no-umi. Double, maltese lavender, purple center, penciled.

No. 11 Mei-ran. Single, carmine rose.

No. 12 Kuma-funjin. Double dark purple, blue center.

No. 13 Tahei-raku. Single, dark crimson.

No. 14 Hana-aot. Double, bright violet-blue, shaded white.

No. 15 Uehin. Double bluish purple, veined white.

No. 16 Oshikun. Double, navy blue, purple center.

No. 19 Kimi-no-megumi. Single, light blue, penciled, red center.

No. 20 Kumo-no-nys. Double, very dark bluish purple.

No. 23 Oniga-shima. Double, violet purple, sapphire center.

No. 26 Senjo-no-hora. Double, dark red, splashed white.

No. 28 Shira-taki. Double, white with yellow marking.

No. 29 Shiga-uo-wia-nami. Double, sapphire and blue, penciled white.

No. 30 Kagaribi. Double, rose red, penciled white.

No. 31 Kosni-no-iro. Double, very light blue, white center.

No. 32 Komochi-gumia. Single, very dark bluish purple.

No. 33 Kaku-jaku-ro. Single, light pink and blue, penciled white.

No. 34 Momiji-no-taki. Double, pink ground, blue and yellow veined.

No. 35 Shuechin-krva. Single, white margined with pink.

JAPANESE IRIS—Continued.

- No. 36 Yedo-kagami.** Single, dark red, purple center.
No. 39 Tsurugi-no-nai. Single, dark maroon.
No. 40 Iso-no-naumi. Double, blue, splashed white.
No. 41 Oyodo. Single, dark purple.
No. 44 Koydai-san. Double, very dark blue, penciled white.

Lathyrus - Everlasting Pea

Lathyrus latifolius (Red Everlasting Pea). 4 ft. July to September. Flowers large, bright red, on long stems and produced in great abundance.

Lobelia - Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis. 3 ft. August and September. One of the finest scarlet hardy plants we have, and of easy cultivation, even in clay soils.

Lupinus - Lupin

L. polyphyllus. 2 to 5 ft., June and July. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in long spikes.
L. var. albus. 4 ft. July and August. The white, perennial Lupin—a fine, bold, showy perennial.

L. roseus. Flowers of a soft, rose-pink color which darkens with age, and are produced in great profusion.

Lychnis - Lamp Flower

L. Chalcedonica (Scarlet Lychnis). Brilliant scarlet. June and July.
var. alba. A form of the preceding with white flowers.

Monarda - Oswego Tea

Monarda didyma. 3 ft. June to September. The best of the species. Large, brilliant scarlet flowers in profusion.

Myosotis**Forget-Me-Not.**

M. palustris (The True Forget-me-not). Delicate blue flowers with yellow centers, appearing all summer. Forms a broad-spreading plant.

Pachysandra

Pachysandra terminalis. 8 inches. May and June. A dwarf, Japan evergreen leaved plant. Very valuable for forming mats of persistent glossy foliage. White flowers.

Papaver - Perennial Poppies

There is no class of hardy plants which has risen so much in public favor as the perennial Poppies, all of which are most striking and useful, both in the garden and in a cut state. They flower from the beginning of June to October and possess a delicious lilac perfume, and are invaluable for cutting purposes.

Papaver Goliath. One of the most effective, enormous rich soldier-like scarlet flowers in great abundance. Without question the largest Oriental Poppy.

P. nudicaule. 1 foot. All summer. Flowers of a bright cheerful yellow.



Papaver Orientale—
Oriental Poppies.

PAPAVER—Continued.

P. Orientale. June. The large Oriental Poppy. A bold and showy perennial, producing numerous slender stems 2 1/2 ft. high, with large, crimson-scarlet flowers.

P. Princess Victoria Louise. Beautiful new variety with pure rose flowers in wonderful profusion; best of the rose-colored varieties.

P. Psyche. Delicate rosy blush flowers shading to white.

P. Trilby. A beautiful cerise-scarlet.

Pentstemon - Beard Tongue

An excellent class for the border and rockery or for massing. Their cultivation is easy in ordinary garden soil; they are persistent bloomers and the flowers are useful for cutting.

P. barbatus. 3 ft. July and August; deep scarlet. The flowers are borne in long, showy spikes.

P. laevigatus var. Digitalis. 3 ft. July and August; pure white. A strong grower, with large flowers in long spikes.

P. ovatus. 2 to 3 ft. July and August; blue, changing to purple.

P. pumiceus. 2 ft. July and August; scarlet.

Phalaris - Ribbon Grass

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass). 2 to 4 ft. Large, variegated foliage; excellent for bordering large beds.

Physostegia - False Dragon Head

One of the most beautiful of mid-summer flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 4 to 6 ft. high, with spikes of delicate tubular flowers.

Physostegia Virginica. Bright but soft pink.
var. alba. Pure white.

Platycodon - Campanula

P. grandiflorum. Large, fine blue flowers. June and July.

P. grandiflorum alpinum semi-pleno. White.

Primula - Primrose

P. acaulis (Common European Primrose). Charming flowers of various shades.

P. veris (Cowslip). Flowers bright yellow in terminal umbels, in spring and early summer.

P. vulgaris (English Primrose). Bright canary yellow.

Polemonium**Jacob's Ladder.**

These plants are easily grown and have handsome, fern-like foliage which sets off the spikes of flowers to advantage.

Polemonium caeruleum. 2 ft. May to July. Light blue flowers.

P. var. alba. A white form of the above.

P. Himalalicum. 6 in. Large tufts of graceful, fern-like foliage and large branching spikes of beautiful azure-blue flowers. It flowers from May to August, and is one of the best border plants yet introduced.

P. Richardsonii. 6 in. The flowers are a lovely sky-blue, with golden-yellow anthers, forming a striking contrast, and are produced in large, lax heads. Flowers in May and June.

P. reptans. 6 in. April to June. A creeping form with clear blue flowers.



Pyrethrum Roseum,
Single and Double.

Roseum hybridum grandiflorum. Single, flowering in shades of pink, lavender, red and yellow.

Oligosomum (Great Ox-Eye Daisy). Strong growing, having a handsome and distinct appearance when covered with a profusion of its daisy-like blossoms.

Rudbeckia - Golden Glow

A glorious new plant, and one that will find a place in every garden here and abroad; of fine habit, vigorous growth, with early, continuous and immense blooming qualities. One of the most attractive of the autumn flowering perennials for the mixed border and for massing.

Rudbeckia Newmanii. 3 ft. One of the best of our hardy border plants, producing its golden yellow flowers with jet black centers in great profusion during the autumn.

R. purpurea. Produces in September, large, handsome crimson-purple flowers with dark central disk.

Mass Planting of Phlox.

Pyrethrum Persian Daisy

DOUBLE FLOWERING

Anacreon. A bright rose color, or white tips.
Deesse. Flesh color.
Kreimhilda. Pale rose.

Lady Kildare. Delicate buff-yellow tinged with flesh.

Marcean. Rosy-carmine, tipped yellow.

Mont Blane. Pure white, free and erect habit.

Sir James Miller. Vivid crimson.

Triomphe de France. Flowers brilliant crimson-red, shaded purple.

SINGLE FLOWERING

The bright, fresh colors of the Single Pyrethrum make it a desirable plant for cut flowers for market. For home decoration, there is almost nothing so artistic and attractive as a vase of these flowers.

Roseum hybridum grandiflorum. Single, flowering in shades of pink, lavender, red and yellow.

Oligosomum (Great Ox-Eye Daisy). Strong growing, having a handsome and distinct appearance when covered with a profusion of its daisy-like blossoms.

Hardy Phlox

This striking family of hardy perennials is, perhaps, the most widely known and popular of all the various plants which we have in our gardens. Certainly no perennial is more worthy of culture, more satisfactory in every situation, or more effective, either as individual plants or grouped in masses.

Etna. Deep coral red.

Amazon. Pure white.

Caroliniana ovata (Mountain Phlox). Deep rose. June and July. Dwarf.

Coquelicot. Fiery red.

Champs Elysee. Intense rich purple-crimson.

ECLAIR. Flowers immense; carmine; salmon center, rosy white star.

Edith. Dwarf white; very floriferous.

Eiffel Tower. New. One of the tallest in growth and excellent for planting among shrubs. Flowers of immense size, cherry pink with salmon tint.

Elizabeth Campbell. New. Very large spikes, light salmon, changing to pink in the center.

Ferdinand Cortez. Purple red.

Feu de Bengal. Orange-red flowers; one of the best scarlets.

Flambeau. Bright orange-red.

General Chanzy. Scarlet pink with salmon tint. Brilliant.

Joseph Barr. Carmine-red; individual flowers extra large.

Le Soleil. Bright magenta salmon. Late and fine.

Lothair. Salmon, crimson eye.

La Vague. Pure mauve, with aniline-red eye.

L'Esperance. Light lavender pink, large, white center.

Maculata. Native species of neat habit, producing good-sized heads of purplish-rosy flowers and glossy green foliage.

Miss Lingard. White, with delicate pink center; long spike; early.

Madame Langler. Darkest red. Very fine.

Madam Paul Dutrie. Soft pink color, resembling the shade of Cattleya, suffused with white.

Mrs. Jenkins. The best tall early white for massing.



PHLOX—Continued.

Ornament. Large flowers, pink. Very large pink velvet center.

Pacha. Flowers deep rose, with brighter eye.

Prime Minister. Dwarf; white, with pink eye.

Richard Wallace. Pure white, with rosy crimson eye.

R. P. Struthers. Bright pinkish salmon with crimson eye.

Sylphide. Panicles of very large pure white flowers.

The Pearl. Tall, white, late.

Wm. Robinson. Pale salmon, rose center.

Salvia - Sage

Perennials with strikingly beautiful, orchid-like bloom, that make them welcome in the herbaceous border. The leaves of the Sage are used in medicine and for the kitchen.

S. azurea grandiflora. Bright blue in great profusion during August and September.

S. Greggii. Makes a good showing from June, and from August the brilliant carmine color of its flowers is particularly bright. 2 ft. It has withstood 10 degrees below zero.

Scabiosa

Scabiosa Caucasica. 18 in. July to September. One of the handsomest hardy perennials; its flowers last a long time in the water, and their peculiar, soft, lilac-blue shade is charming. It is a vigorous grower, thoroughly hardy and very free blooming. We consider this a plant destined to become very popular.

S. Japonica. Lavender-blue flowers, in bloom from July to September. 2 ft.

Sedum

S. Album. Creeping in habit. Thrives in dry, sunny spots, where other plants will not grow. 4 to 6 inches. July and August. Showy white flowers.

Spiraea - Meadow Sweet

S. Arvensis (Goat's Beard). Large panicles of creamy-white flowers; one of the best border plants. June.

S. astiloides. White flowers in panicles; fine. June.

var. floribunda. White flowers; compact and graceful.

Filipendula (Dropwort). Large showy heads of white flowers, tinged with rose. June.

Statice - Sea Lavender

Not so well known as it should be. The minute flowers are produced in broad heads 18 to 20 inches across, which are adapted for cutting, as they keep long after being dried, and are very showy.

Statice latifolia. 1 to 2 ft. July to September. Bright blue flowers in immense heads.

Stokesia - Stoke's Aster

S. cyanea. A native species producing beautiful sky-blue flowers like a China Aster; September until frosts.

var. alba. A variety of the preceding with white flowers.

Tritoma - Red-Hot Poker

T. Pfizeri. 4 ft. Orange-scarlet flowers, with long, protruding anthers; very showy. August to November.

T. uvaria grandiflora. 3 ft. September and October. Spikes of scarlet flowers, shading to orange.



Tritoma—Red-Hot Poker Plant.

Trollius - Globe Flower

Trollius Caucaicus flore pleno. 18 to 24 in. Large double flowers; deep orange; very desirable.

Veronica - Speedwell

V. amethystina. Amethyst blue. June.

V. gentianoides. Pale blue, with azure. May and June.

V. incana. Amethyst blue flowers; silvery foliage; July and August.

V. longifolia suhsessilis. Flowers of a beautiful amethyst blue; extra fine. August to October.

V. spicata. 2 to 3 ft. June to August. Long spikes of small, blue flowers. Flowering habit constant. One of the best.

Vinca - Myrtle, or Periwinkle

V. cernua minor. A blue flowering, trailing evergreen.

var. argentea marginata. White edged leaves.

V. major variegata. Trailing habit, leaves broadly margined with yellow. A fine basket plant.

Viola - Violet

Easily grown in the border and ought to be more generally cultivated.

Viola cornuta. 9 in. April to August. Dark purple.

Yucca - Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. 2 feet. June. One of the most striking and ornamental plants, thriving on rocks, in sand, gravel, or almost anywhere, sufficiently well to produce its picturesque, sharp foliage; but a good soil or heavy dressing is necessary to bring forth its stems 6 to 7 feet high, with from 50 to 200 oval, creamy yellow blossoms, 2 inches long.

Poughkeepsie N. Y.,

Feb. 20, 1903.

Dear Friend Harman;

I am very much pleased to find that Mr. T. J. Adams is again with you. I delivered stock sold by him for you for about nine years and will say I never saw better stock than yours. Not a word of complaint from any one. Good stock, fair prices. Wishing you all the success in the world, I remain,

Yours truly,
O. B. FLAGLER.

Oscoda, Mich., Oct. 20, '15.

Rose bushes I received from you last spring finest I ever bought. All lived and been covered with blossoms since July. One bush has four buds on now. I have cared for Roses the last twenty-five years, having planted a great many varieties. Never before had such Rose bushes as yours.

Respectfully,

JOHN E. TRIGGER.

Baltimore, Md.,

May 9, 1915.

Thank you kindly for so promptly replacing the Rose bushes.

I will pass a good word for you whenever possible.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE P. MENKEL.

Waldoboro, Me., 9-17, '05.

To whom it may concern:
This certifies that for several years past I have purchased of the M. H. Harman Company, various trees and shrubs, and have always found them to be thoroughly reliable and honorable men to deal with, and have been highly pleased with the goods, especially their Roses, which I consider far ahead of any we have in our collection.

DR. C. L. RANDELL.



Northeast Corner of One of Our Two-year Rose Blocks.

Confidence in the Harman Corporation is Half the Battle.

Toronto, Ontario, April 1st, 1916.
It seems as though I were taking on a new lease of life when once again signing contracts with you. As you are undoubtedly aware, I am a Rose Specialist; and experience with your roses convinces me that my customers will get just what they order, in prime condition, and Quality stock. The confidence which your old patrons and salesmen have in the Harman Corporation is half the battle, and I am yet to have occasion to apologize for an irregularity. I anticipate opening 1916-17 campaign about May 1st.

Sincerely,

D. J. WILCOX.



A Modern Rose Garden.

Roses

Very great progress has been made within the last few years in rose culture and the best list of roses of today would not contain many varieties that were the best a few years ago. From the ends of the earth new varieties and new species are gathered, new hybrids are produced and new seedlings are grown from which careful selections are made, and it is truly wonderful what the results have been up to date. About all that is desirable in a rose has been obtained in color, size, fragrance and hardiness.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

Hardy sorts of roses may be planted in the fall or spring. All roses should be severely cut back at the time of planting, and thereafter every spring.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses may be cut back immediately after flowering to ensure new growth and increased blooming the same season.

Winter Protection.—All roses in this climate will give better results if protected in the winter. The best way is to cover the plants with dry leaves kept down by evergreen boughs, all of which should be removed early in the spring.

Insect Remedies.—For any insect that eats the foliage, a dusting of the damp leaves with white hellebore will be safe and sufficient. For thrips and aphides a spraying of whaleoil soap will be effective. If mildew appears, sprinkle the moist leaves with dry powdered sulphur or sprinkle with sulphide of potassium dissolved in water. A cubic inch to a gallon of water.

Remarks

There are thousands of varieties of roses grown, and we have been testing and selecting for years to secure a satisfactory list for ourselves and our customers. We can supply most any of the meritorious new creations by others at regular introductory prices, but refuse to accept orders for such as may not have been thoroughly tested or the merits of which will not have become established. The following varieties with brief descriptions, we regard as good a list as can be made, including some good old sorts and all desirable new ones.

Roses are divided into a number of classes which overlap each other so as to make much confusion. We have tried here to classify according to hardiness and blooming qualities rather than by the regular classification.

The roses we offer are not the little soft plants grown as small as possible so as to send by mail, but good, strong two-year-old plants 18 to 30 inches high and well rooted. No statement is needed to convince planters which are best. In describing roses we have used the following letters to designate the class to which each sort belongs:

H. for Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant.	S. for Summer.	H. N. for Hybrid Noisette.
H. T. for Hybrid Tea.	T. for Tea.	H. Ch. for Hybrid China.
H. C. for Hybrid Climber.	N. for Noisette.	P. for Prairie.

(Noisette, *Bourbon, Bengal or China and Tea). The following varieties we keep in stock, mostly in pots, so they can be shipped at any season. They can be planted at any time out of doors or they can remain in the pots for house culture and winter blooming. Any treatment that will keep them growing will favor an abundance of bloom. Varieties marked (†) are usually hardy in the open ground in this section if suitably protected in winter.

Bengal or China Rose. A native of China. Of moderate branching growth, with flowers and foliage both small. They are not very hardy but with protection are valuable on account of the profusion of crimson buds which such sorts as Agrippina produce.

Bourbon. A hybrid of Bengal and Damask Roses. Quite hardy. Foliage dark and lustrous; habit vigorous; flowers are generally of light shades.

Noisette. Quite hardy. Flowers in small clusters and blooms very freely all the season.

Tea. Native of China. Flowers valuable because of the beautiful buds. See Catherine Mermet, Perle des Jardines, etc.

ROSES—Continued.

Appoline (Bourbon). Rosy pink, large cupped flowers.

Besse Brown (H. T.). It has unsurpassed beauty of a totally distinct character, bearing large, full, deep and double flowers, on strong, erect stems. The color is almost pure white, though it is sometimes flushed with pink; the petals are large and of fine form.

Betty (H. T.). Very large flowers; fairly full and of splendid form. Color, coppery-rose shaded golden-yellow; flowers are deliciously perfumed.

Bon Silene. An old rose, but unsurpassed for beauty of its buds. Light rose, sometimes rosy crimson.

Catherine Mermet (T.). Bright flesh color with silvery lustre; large, double; very fragrant.

Dean Hole (H. T.). An intense salmon-pink, with bud of extraordinary length opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance.

Etoile de France (H. T.). The bushes are blooming constantly, producing large, massive deep, full cup-formed flowers on magnificent, long, stiff stems. A clear red or velvety crimson.

Etoile de Lyon. A grand rose for forcing, of superb form and habit; color rich saffron-yellow, brighter in the center; very large and full, blooming profusely; grows vigorously.

Fellenberg (N.). Rosy crimson.

Francisca Kruger (T.). Coppery yellow shaded with peach, large and full.

George Dickson. This is one of Dickson's best introductions. The color is a velvety scarlet-crimson, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips. Of globular shape.

Glorie de Dijon (Ch. T.). Combined colors of rose, salmon and yellow; large, full, globular; hardiest of Teas.

Hermosa. Bright rose, flat form, very double; a constant bloomer and quite hardy.

Helen Gould (H. T.). One of the most valuable hardy everblooming roses. Flowers rich crimson, elegantly shaded.

Junkheer J. L. Mock. One of the most promising of new roses. Is vigorous, sends up strong, erect flowering shoots; flowers are of perfect form, carmine color, changing to pink, and highly fragrant; possessing marked characteristic of developing slowly and lasting for a long time.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). Delicate creamy white; free blooming; quite hardy.

Killarney (H. T.). Color flesh shaded white, suffused pale pink flowers; large buds, long and pointed; blooms profusely throughout the season.

Liberty (T.). Beautiful deep crimson; free blooming, good bedding rose if protected.



Killarney.

Lady Hillingdon (H. T.). Deep apricot-yellow, long pointed buds; very free flowering and a good grower.

Lyon Rose (H. T.). The buds are long, tipped coral-red, and chrome-yellow at the base. The flowers when expanded are large and full, with broad petals of a superb color, being a coral-red or salmon pink, shaded with chrome yellow in the center, toning to a shrimp pink at the tips.

Madame Ravary. Should be in every collection on account of its distinct color, which is of a rich, deep nankeen yellow, becoming lighter as the flower expands. Splendid form. Double and very fragrant.

Maman Cochet (T.). Flowers large, full, clear carmine rose, shaded with salmon yellow. Plant very vigorous and free flowering.

Marechal Nell (N.). Deep yellow, very large and fragrant. The finest of roses; succeeds well only with best of care under glass.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.). Distinct shade of Indian yellow, which, as the flower expands, shades lighter towards the edges, making a splendid color combination. One of the freest-flowering varieties in our collection.

Mrs. Robert Peary (H. T.). Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, free blooming and a very strong grower.

Papa Gontier (T.). Cherry red and glowing crimson; large size; constant bloomer; a fine rose for all purposes.

Perle des Jardines (T.). Canary yellow, large, full, fragrant; foliage dark, glaucous and shiny. One of the best.

President Taft (H. T.). Deep pink color possessed by no other rose. It is a fine grower, free bloomer, good size and form; fragrant, and in a class by itself as to intense, shining color.

Queen's Scarlet (Bourbon). Rich velvety scarlet; a constant bloomer.

Radiance (H. T.). Splendid free-flowering variety of vigorous habit; brilliant carmine, displaying beautiful, rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower.

Reve d'Or (H. T.). Fine, deep yellow, very fragrant.

Rhea Reid (H. T.). Described by the introducers: "Large as American Beauty (one of its parents), double as Bridesmaid, fragrant as La France, continuous as The Bride, and red as Richmond in winter. Produces a profusion of long canes and resists both mildew and black spot and makes most rapid growth."

Richmond (H. T.). Brilliant crimson, large buds, long and pointed.

Safrano (T.). Saffron and apricot yellow, large, semi-double, fine bud.

†Sunburst (H. T.). Orange-copper or golden-orange and golden-yellow, all intense shades, giving an extremely brilliant effect. A giant rose, long stems, long, pointed buds, vigorous, free and healthy, with splendid keeping qualities.

†White Killarney (H. T.). A white sport of the well known "Killarney," with all the prominent and desirable qualities of that variety. Flowers large and pure white. A great acquisition.

†White Maman Cochet (T.). A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

Polyantha Roses

†Clothilde Sonpert. Pearly white but variable, the same plant sometimes producing red and white flowers; free bloomer and constant.

†Pink Sonpert. Beautiful lively pink; a great and constant bloomer and one of the best bedding roses.

Hybrid Perpetual or Hybrid Remontant Roses and Other Hardy Varieties

Alfred Colombe (H.). Cherry red, passing to bright rich crimson; flowers extra large, double and full; extremely fragrant and in every respect a superb sort.



Gruss an Teplitz.



Lady Hillingdon.

Augustine Guimoiseau (H. T.). Flowers white, slightly tinted with flesh. Sometimes called White La France.

American Beauty (H.). Large, globular; deep pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor; most desirable variety for forcing under glass.

Anne de Diesbach (H.). Brilliant crimson. A superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Baron de Bonstetten (H.). Rich dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly fragrant. Very double.

Baroness Rothschild (H.). Light pink; euped form; very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest varieties; very hardy; a late bloomer.

***Black Prince** (H.). Deep crimson; large size; full globular form; fragrant.

Captain Hayward. High-built, large, full, handsome flowers of crimson carmine. Distinct, vigorous and free flowering.

Clio (H.). Flowers large, of fine globular form; flesh-color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous, handsome foliage.

***Coquette des Blanches** (H. N.). White; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and pretty; slightly fragrant; large clusters.

***Coquette des Alps** (H. N.). White, slightly shaded with pink, medium size; a profuse and constant bloomer, very full and fragrant.

Earl of Dufferin (H.). New. One of the finest roses of recent years, red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon.

Fisher Holmes (H.). One of the choicest of perpetual roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color brilliant carmine crimson.

***Francis Levet** (H.). Cherry red; medium size, well formed; very free bloomer.

***Fran Karl Druschi** (or Snow Queen). Flowers very large, beautiful, pure silvery white, with very deep bud.

Gruss an Teplitz (H. Ch.). Color scarlet, changing to velvety crimson, very fragrant, a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage; especially valuable for hedging. Long stems.



Mrs. John Laing.

***General Jacqueminot (H.).** Brilliant crimson, large and very fine, one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown.

Heinrich Munch (or Pink Druschkii). (H. P.). Soft pink, very large, full and double; petals fold like "La France." Vigorous habit of "Druschkii."

Hugh Dickson (H.). Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet, free flowering; highly perfumed.

Jubilee (H. P.). Deep, flashing crimson, with shadings of velvety maroon; very large, and quite fragrant.

Jules Margottin (H.). Bright cherry red; large, well-formed fragrant flowers; very double and free.

J. B. Clark (H.). Largest and most magnificent Hybrid Perpetual Rose extant. We know of no stronger or healthier growing rose. Splendid dark bronze-green foliage. Flowers full, deep and double. Strong, erect stems. Very fragrant. Color intense, deep scarlet, shaded blackish crimson.

John Hopper (H.). Bright rose with carmine center, semi-globular, free bloomer.

***La France** (H. T.). Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer; very sweet and cannot be surpassed in delicacy of color.

Louis Van Houtte (H.). Crimson maroon; large, full and fragrant; a very free bloomer and one of the best crimson roses.

***Madame Alfred Carrier** (H. N.). Color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; sweet and beautiful; a strong grower and free bloomer.

***Madame Plantier** (H. C.). Pure white, above medium size, full; produced in great abundance early in the season; one of the best white roses; hardy, suitable for cemeteries.

***Magna Charta** (H. C.). Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. Free bloomer. **Marchioness of Lorne** (H.). New. Color, rose pink, shaded with vivid carmine; large full, cupped; buds long and handsome; remarkable for its perpetual habit.

Margaret Dickson (H.). Pure white, fine form, very large, a strong grower and a free bloomer. Flowers set in a whorl of leaves.

Madame Caroline Testout. Flowers large and double, color clear bright rose; very sweet, resembling La France, but of more sturdy habit; very free flowering.

Marshall P. Wilder (H.). Color cherry earthen, richly shaded with maroon, very fragrant and a free bloomer; vigorous and hardy.

***Mrs. John Laing** (H.). It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continuing until late autumn. A soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

Madame Charles Wood (H.). The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading.

***Madame Gabriel Luizet** (H.). A magnificent pink rose; very large and possesses a pleasing fragrance.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford (H.). New. Deep rosy pink, outer petals pale flesh, base of petals cream; large and perfect form. A constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

***Paul Neyron** (H.). This magnificent rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant.

Pierre Notting (H.). Deep crimson, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

Prince Camille de Rohan (H.). Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. One of the darkest in cultivation, and a splendid rose.

Soleil d'Or (A unique Rose). Flowers are large, full and globular; color superb, varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red.

***Ulrich Brunner** (H.). A superb Rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good substance; color, rich glowing cherry, elegantly lighted with scarlet; fragrant.

***Victor Verdier** (H.). Fine bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy and a fine bloomer; a splendid rose.

White La France (Augustine Guinoiseau) (H. T.). This magnificent new Rose is a pure white La France, having just a breath of rose-tinted blush; the buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed. It is a free, continuous bloomer.



Words cannot describe this garden beautiful, with massing of red Roses in the center, flanked by pink and white.



Frau Karl Druschki.

Austrian Roses

The roses of this species are summer or spring bloomers, but they blossom so profusely and their rich golden yellow is so intense that they deserve a place in all collections.

N. B.—These roses bear on the terminals of the preceding year's growth, and pruning must be done just after blossoming.

Harrison Yellow. A single variety, foliage pinnate, growth thorny, fine.

Persian Yellow. Deep bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer and a fine hardy yellow rose; foliage bright and showy.

Moss Roses

This class of roses is grown mostly for the beautiful mossy buds. They require close pruning and high culture.

Blanche Moreau. Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest; very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

Henry Martin. Fine rosy red; large, full and globular; fragrant and mossy.

***Princess Adelaide.** A vigorous grower, pale rose and of medium size and good form.

Perpetual White. Pure white and very mossy bud.

***Sulet.** A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June to November.

William Lobb. Violet red; a strong grower.

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses

***American Pillar.** Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, with a clear white eye and clusters of yellow stamens, the profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage. Heavy canes, shining dark green leaves, and insect proof. A new and valuable climber originated by the U. S. Government Department of Plant Introduction.

***Baltimore Belle (P.).** Pale bluish, nearly white, double. A strong grower, very hardy and the best of its class.

Climbing American Beauty (H. N.). Seedling from American Beauty with Wichuriana and Tea blood in its veins. The introducers say: "Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit."

***Crimson Rambler (Japanese).** The foliage is rich, dark green, the growth rapid, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with the profusion of the brightest crimson flowers which remain a long time.

***Dorothy Perkins.** A splendid new climbing rose. The flowers are very double, of good size and are borne in clusters of ten to twenty. Buds remarkably handsome; the color is a clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading; very sweet scented.



Dorothy Perkins.



Madam Cutbush

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES—Continued.

***Dawson.** Flowers in clusters, similar to the Rosa Multiflora. They are of a deep pink color and quite full; very fragrant.

***Excelsa** (or Red Dorothy Perkins). Deep crimson-scarlet; double flowers in clusters set in glossy foliage which neither mildews nor spots. Best of all red climbers.

Flower of Fairfield. The new Everblooming Crimson Rambler. Of the numerous recent introductions, this stands foremost as a Crimson-flowered Rambler, and the fact that it is a perpetual bloomer makes it exceedingly popular. The flowers are produced in marvelous profusion, are of a bright crimson color, more brilliant than those of the Common Crimson Rambler.

***Gardenia.** Flowers bright yellow, and when open cream color, three to three and a half inches in diameter, delightfully fragrant, and produced freely.

Hiawatha. A new rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single deep crimson flowers, shading to almost white in the center, with rich golden-yellow anthers.

Multiflora Japonica. It is exceedingly free blooming, and towards the end of June the plant is covered with great clusters of small white, single, sweetly fragrant flowers, in which the golden colored anthers make charming contrast with the snowy-white petals.

***Philadelphia Rambler.** An improvement on the famous Crimson Rambler, flowers being larger, much more double, and of a light crimson color.

***Queen of the Prairie (P.).** Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

Tansendschon. A new and good forcing rose; no other rambler or climber can compare with it in color, which shades from cream to saffron-yellow.

Veilchenblau (Violet Blue). The showy yellow stamens and blue flowers together give the whole a wonderful aspect.

Wedding Bells. An excellent climber similar to Lady Gay, but it blooms earlier; flowers not quite so large, very deep pink; a strong grower.

White Dorothy Perkins. In every way is the equal, if not superior, of Crimson Rambler as a red, and Dorothy Perkins as a pink. Has no rival as a white climber.

***White Rambler (Thalia).** Flowers are the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, very fragrant. Color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters. Vigorous grower.

***Yellow Rambler (Aglaia).** A new, hardy climbing rose of the class and habit of the famous Crimson Rambler; flowers medium size, cup shape, nearly full, sweet scented.

Baby Rambler Roses

Anna Muller. In growth, similar to Crimson Baby Rambler. The flowers are brilliant rose and measure about two inches across. Semi-double. Blooming season is from June until frost.

Catherine Zefinet. Dwarf White Baby Rambler, a very prolific bloomer. Flowers not so large as those of Novæ, but much better bloomer.

Jessie. (Dwarf Bedding Polyantha). Another charming novelty. Blooms constantly until killed by frost. Flowers disposed in huge clusters and of a bright cherry crimson color, which does not fade or develop the objectionable purple tints. It is by far the best common variety.

Madame Norbert Levavasseur (Crimson Baby Rambler). This new rose has been the sensation of Europe and America. It is practically a new "pocket edition" of the Crimson Rambler. Blooms every day the year round indoors, and all summer out-of-doors.

Madam Cutbush. Pink Baby Rambler, very prolific bloomer, brilliant rose; flower about one inch across.

Marian Levavasseur (Baby Dorothy or Pink Baby Rambler). A prolific producer of pure pink flowers, with all the good qualities of Crimson Baby Rambler.

Novæ Anglia. The new Dwarf White Rambler. In habit of growth and blooming qualities it has all the characteristics of the famous Baby Rambler. The miniature flowers are produced in great numbers; are pure white and double.

Orleans. One of the most valuable of the Dwarf Polyanthas. The plant is vigorous, very free flowering, and the trusses are exceptionally large; color, geranium red suffused with rose. It flowers all summer.



Sweet Briar Rose.

Sweet Briars**Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweet Briars.**

*Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose.

*Anne of Geirestein. Dark crimson.

*Belle Poitevine. Deep rose color. Flowers semi-double.

*Flora McIvor. Pure white, blushed rose.

*Meg Merrilies. Crimson.

*Rose Bradwardine. Beautiful clear rose.

Chicago Heights, Ill., July 9th, 1902.
Those Roses you sent me, Mr. Harman, are blooming wonderfully for the first season.

Very truly yours,
MRS. A. BOBILLIER.

Rugosa Roses and Their Hybrids

This very interesting group is of Japanese origin and possesses some wonderful characteristics. The plant is very ornamental, having a rich plicated foliage. The flowers are mostly single.

*Agnes Emily Carmichael. Flowers in clusters; brilliant crimson, of the shade of General Jacqueminot; very free blooming, and continues nearly all summer; a rampant grower, handsome foliage and very hardy.

Blanche de Combert. A hybrid variety of merit; flowers pure white, semi-double, fragrant.

Conrad Frederick Meyer. Clear silvery rose; very fragrant, vigorous but well-formed like La France.

*Madame George Bruant. Buds long and pointed, semi-double when open, white and fragrant, borne in clusters throughout the season; vigorous and hardy.

*New Century. Cross between everblooming rose Clothilde Soupert and Rugosa Alba. Very hardy and a continuous bloomer. Color a bright rosy pink with vivid red center. Petals bordered with creamy-white.

*Rugosa Alba. Single, pure white, having five petals and highly scented.

Rugosa Rubra. Single, bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large, brilliant berries of much beauty.

Sir Thomas Lipton. A new double white.

Wichuraiana or Memorial Rose

A trailing species from Japan. The flowers appear in July and continue through the season and are very sweet. This is an excellent sort for cemetery planting or for covering embankments, as it clings closely to the ground; thrives well in sun or shade.

*Manda's Triumph. Large double white flowers.

*Pink Roamer. Single bright pink flowers with white center.

*Rose Wichuraiana. Showy clusters of white blossoms.

*South Orange Perfection. Soft blush pink and a profuse bloomer.

*Universal Favorite. Large double pink flowers.



J. B. Clark—largest and most magnificent of Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27, 1916.

Gentlemen: Raspberries purchased of you in April were in excellent condition upon arrival, and we had berries off the bushes this summer.

Very truly yours,

MRS. C. O. SEATON.

Clark's Summit, Pa., Sept. 3, 1900.

Gentlemen: I was in your employ in the year 1885. The stock I then sold for you has given entire satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

C. C. BROWN.

Harbor Creek, Pa., Dec. 18, 1915.

Gentlemen: I am getting results from small orchards I have sold for you, and appreciate the earnestness of their bearing. Four orchards have yielded fine fruit and all true to name.

Very truly,

H. R. EDDY.

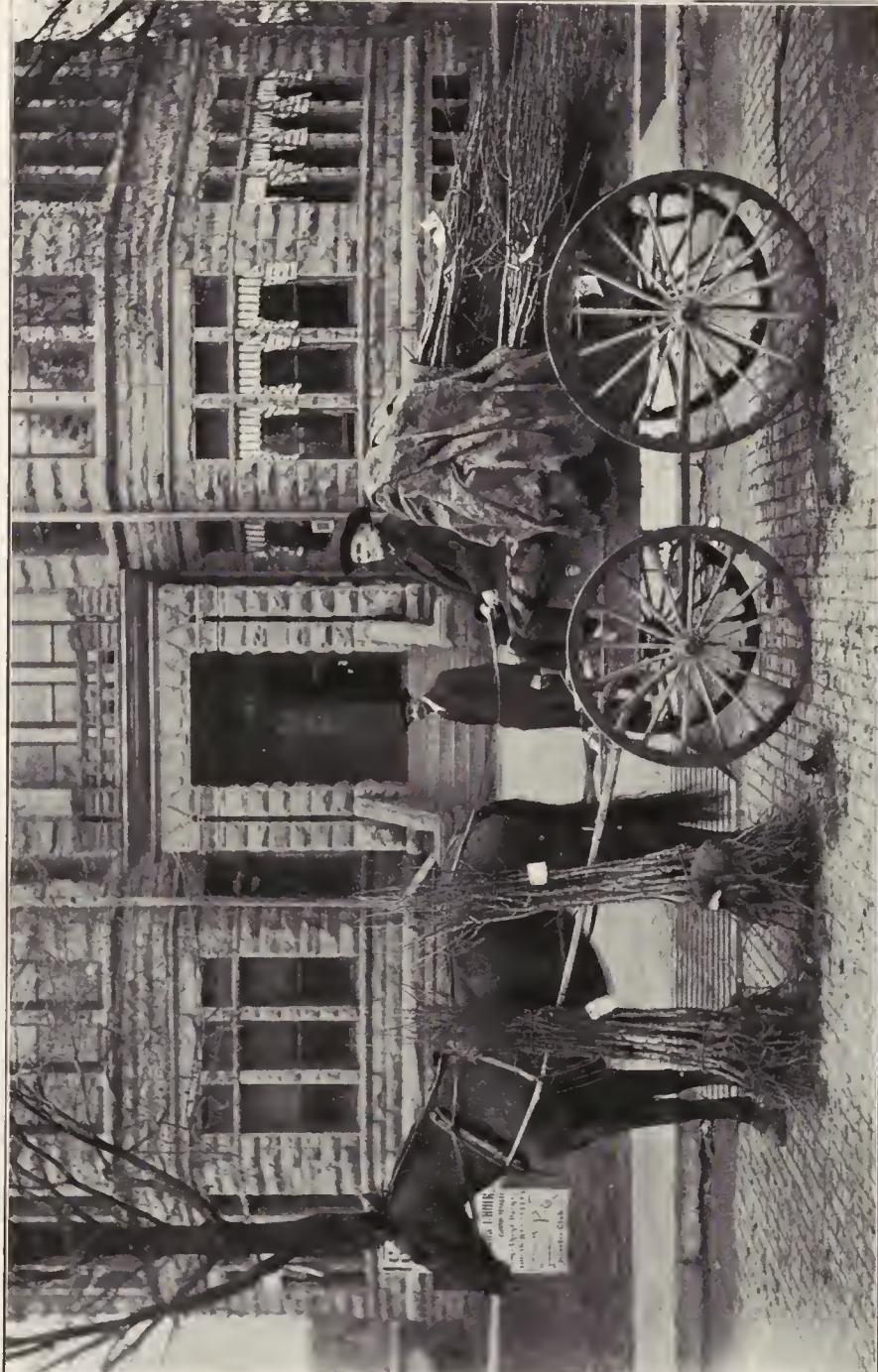
Rutland, Vt., Oct. 26, 1899.

Gentlemen: The trees are in good order and the raspberries are fine. I thank you for your kindness and fairness in the whole matter. If you should wish at any time to refer anyone in this vicinity to me I should be pleased to have you do so.

Yours very truly,

WALLACE C. CLEMENT,
Pres. Clement Nat. Bank.

The above photograph was taken while W. H. Marshall, one of our Illinois Salesmen (the gentleman in the wagon), was delivering stock comprising his Spring 1909 sales.





The Beautiful Early Summer Red Astrachan.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Dr. John A. Warder, in his excellent work on Apples, says: "Every orchard planter who examines the extended varieties of fruit presented to him in books and by nurserymen, must feel greatly embarrassed when he comes to select the varieties for his own orchard. Almost every one of the long list is recommended for some good quality, and the number of best which he is apt to conclude is indispensable to him, is wonderfully large. Some persons are bewildered by the array presented in the catalog, and fall back upon their own slender stock of information, selecting only one well known variety, but most persons commit a far greater fault by attempting to grasp all the varieties that are offered and recommended."

To our best knowledge and belief, the collection of fruits we offer herein of our own growing comprises the best and most popular varieties possessing merit.

The revised system of nomenclature we have adopted has been approved by the majority of the leading American nursery firms, the Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture and Horticultural Societies. We feel such an indulgence will eliminate duplications, the misnaming of standard varieties and resultant confusion, thereby materially improving American Pomology. The incorrect variety name frequently listed in American Nurserymen's catalogues is shown parenthetically.

Apples

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. In most sections of country, there is no farm crop which will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good Apple Orchard. The standard trees are intended for orchards. These are from 5 to 7 feet in height, with proportional thickness, and from 2 to 3 years growth from the bud. If apple trees are planted at the rate of fifty trees to the acre, rows of peach, cherry or plum trees can be planted between the apples, which, growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds and thus prove a great benefit to them. After 8 or 10 years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, at the same time having yielded the planter a larger return for his outlay and labor. Apple trees will thrive on nearly all well-drained soils.

Select Summer Apples

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Medium, round, yellow, handsome, tender, juicy and very fine. Moderately vigorous, erect grower, productive. August.

Early Strawberry. Medium size, round, striped and covered with deep red; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate erect grower. August.

Golden Sweet (Golden Sweeting). Large, round, pale yellow, fair, sweet and fine. Tree a robust, spreading grower. Productive for orchard culture. August and September.

Red June (Carolina Red June). Medium, deep red, good, productive, hardy. August.

Red Astrachan. Large, round, nearly covered with deep crimson; very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, acid and good. Tree erect and productive. August.

Sweet Bough (Large Yellow Bough). Large, oblong, skin smooth, pale yellow; very tender, crisp; sweet and fine. Moderate grower, bears abundantly. August to September.

Williams (Williams Favorite). Medium size, round; flesh yellow-white; flavor very mild and agreeable; bears abundantly. Aug. and Sept.

Yellow Transparent. A very early apple. Two year old trees produce fruit. Ironclad in hardiness, and a good grower. Skin a beautiful pale yellow; fruit of good size. Ripens early in August.



Delicious Apple.

Select Autumn Apples

Alexander. Origin Russian, a large and beautiful apple. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shady side, bright red in the sun; flesh tender and juicy with a pleasant flavor. October.

Bietigheimer (Red Bietigheimer). A valuable German variety. Fruit very large, roundish, inclining to conical; skin cream-colored ground, mostly covered with reddish purple; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Ripens early fall.

Chenango (Chenango Strawberry, or Sherwood's Favorite). Large, roundish, bright red and yellow, very beautiful and a pleasant apple. A good and early bearer. September and October.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender and delicious. Tree a free grower and a fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. Grown in Western New York as Holland Pippin. October to December.

Gravenstein. Large, roundish, yellow and red striped, handsome; tender, juicy, high flavored and excellent. One of the best Autumn Apples. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and productive. September and October.

Malden Blush (Maiden's Blush). Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive. September and October.

Pound Sweet (Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet). Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking; tree very vigorous and productive. October and November.

Porter. Medium to large, oblong, yellow, fair, handsome; juicy, sprightly, rich and excellent; one of the best; tree moderately vigorous, productive. September.

St. Lawrence. Large, round, somewhat flattened; yellowish streaked with red; very handsome, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree vigorous, upright grower; fair bearer. October.

Twenty Ounce (Twenty Ounce Pippin, or Cayuga Streak). Very large, round, greenish yellow, striped and marked with red; rather coarse grained, good but not high flavored; one of the finest cooking apples. October to December.

Select Winter Apples

Arkansas Black. Originated in Arkansas. Tree is very hardy and thrifty. An early and uniform bearer. The fruit is large, round and smooth. Very black and dotted with whitish specks. Flesh yellow, very juicy and of a delicious flavor. It is a remarkable keeper. New.

Bailey Sweet. Large, conical, deep red; tender, rich, honeyed sweet flavor. Tree a good upright grower, productive, November to January.

Baldwin. Large, round, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular market apples. December to March.

Banana (Winter Banana). Fruit large; clear, pale yellow, with pinkish blush; attractive in appearance; of good dessert quality. November to April.

Baxter. Fruit large; flesh yellowish, stained with red. Skin red with yellow ground. Russet dots. Season, November to January.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large, round, splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, constant and abundant bearer. Highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. Late keeping variety.

Bismarck. Is making a wonderful record for hardness and special earliness of fruiting. Two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit; it is a valuable introduction, succeeding wherever apples will grow, and entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees. Tree is of stocky, short growth. Fruit golden-yellow splashed with red; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid. Will keep into March.

Boiken. When fully ripe resembles Maiden Blush in color; rosy red and bright yellow; tree vigorous and very productive; foliage healthy. Keeps well into spring.

Delicious (Delicious Red). A remarkable variety rapidly growing in favor both commercially and domestically. No new variety has ever gained popularity so quickly in so many different apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid late keeper and good shipper. Tree one of the hardest, a vigorous grower, with good foliage. Regular annual bearer.

English Russet. Medium size, ovate or conical, yellow russet; crisp, sub-acid. A strong, upright grower, and a regular and great bearer. Keeps till June.

Fallawater (Tulpahocken). Large, globular, yellowish green, dull red cheeks, juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive. November to March.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size, round, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to February.

Gano. Originated in Missouri. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young, color bright red without stripes or blotches and large and even in size. February to March.

Golden Russet (English Golden Russet). Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy. Tree a good grower, with light colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; bears well. November to April.

Grimes (Grimes' Golden, or Grimes' Golden Pippin). Medium to large, cylindrical, flesh yellow and firm, very fine grained with a rich, refreshing flavor; of the best quality, and one of the most valuable. Tree vigorous, productive and bears early. January to April.

Hendrick Sweet (Sweet Winesap). Fruit medium, round, oblate; color red, splashed with deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet and rich. None better as a market variety. November to May.

Hubbardston (Hubbardston Nonesuch, or Nonesuch). Large, round, beautiful, yellow and red; tender and juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious. Tree a strong grower and productive. November to January.

Jonathan. Medium size, pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy; of the Spitzenburg class; the tree is an abundant bearer. November to March.

Lawyer. Tree vigorous, spreading; an early annual bearer. A beautiful fruit and a long keeper. Color dark red covered with small dots; flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly, aromatic, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Longfield. A new Russian variety and one of the best. Tree a strong grower and an early abundant and annual bearer. Flesh white, fine, tender and juicy, with a rich sprightly, sub-acid flavor. Season December to April. Valuable for cold climates.

McIntosh (McIntosh Red). Originated in Vermont. Tree very hardy and vigorous; a good bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality; above medium size, skin whitish yellow nearly covered with dark, rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February. Valuable in Montana and Dakota.



Northwestern Greening.

Mann. Fruit in form somewhat like Rhode Island Greening, but larger and covered with a slight mottle, and dull blush on one side; keeps firm till late in the spring after the Greening is gone. Tree upright and hardy, comes into bearing young. January to April.

Nodhead (Jewett's Fine Red). Medium size; greenish white, striped and splashed with crimson, having a dull, greyish bloom; flesh tender, juicy, almost sweet. Popular in Northern New England.

Northern Spy. Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious; one of the best long-keeping apples, retaining its freshness until late in spring. January to April.

Northwestern (Northwestern Greening). Originated in Northern Wisconsin, where it is sought for on account of its extreme hardiness. Large, nearly round, regular, smooth, often green, but yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, rather coarse; juicy, sub-acid, quality good. Season January to May. Trees are said to have withstood 50 below zero.

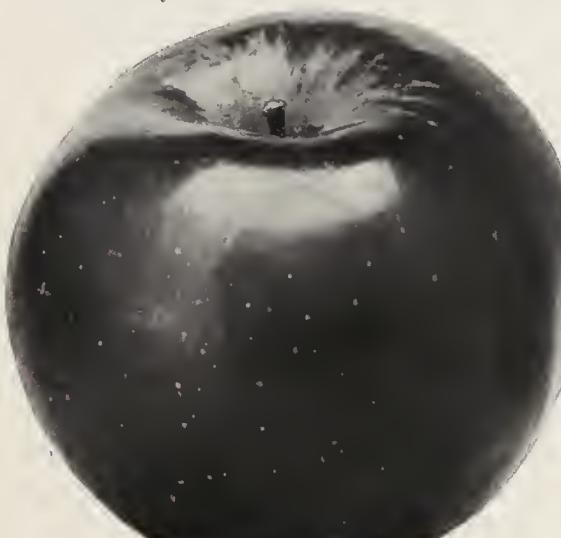
Oldenburg (Duchess, or Duchess of Oldenburg). A beautiful Russian apple, skin yellow, streaked with red, with a faint bloom; flesh juicy and good. Tree a vigorous grower, and a young, abundant bearer. Succeeds well in the Northwest. September.

Ontario. Originated in Canada. Tree moderately vigorous and very hardy; fruit large, roundish, somewhat ribbed, striped on the sunny side with beautiful red; quality fine, crisp and juicy, and a good keeper. An annual and abundant bearer. December to April.

Opalescent. The handsomest apple on the market. An annual bearer of beautiful high quality fruit. Size large; color light, shading to very dark crimson and susceptible to a very high polish; hence its name. December to March.

Paragon (Mammoth Black Twig; known in the West as Arkansas). Exceeds Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, harder, and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer, flavor milder but fully equal. Remarkably heavy bearer and a long keeper.

Pewaukee. A seedling from the Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, round; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with white dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very hardy. January to May.



McIntosh Apple.



Stark Apple.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Peter. Originated in Minnesota from seed of the Wealthy, which it resembles in size and color. In quality it is better, season four to six weeks later. Has endured 45 degrees below zero, without injury, and borne fine crops, where other hardy varieties failed. A strong, upright grower, and promises to be the apple for the great Northwest.

Rambo. Medium, flat, streaked red and yellow; very tender, juicy, and fine flavored. Tree an upright grower, hardy and productive. October to December.

Red Canada (Steele's Red). Medium, oblate, red; tender, crisp, rich, delicious. Tree thrifty but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, high flavored and excellent; one of the most widely disseminated and popular apples. Tree vigorous and spreading, a great and constant bearer. The leader among market apples in New York State. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large, round, yellow and light red; handsome, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; tree a moderate grower, good bearer; popular in the Southwest. December to February.

Roxbury (Roxbury Russet). Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Scott's Winter. Originated in Vermont. Tree hardy, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium, round, light red in blotches and streaks; flesh yellowish white, reddened near the skin, rather acid and good in quality; late keeper. January to May.

Smokehouse. Origin, Lancaster Co., Pa. Fruit medium size; yellow, splashed with crimson, and sprinkled with large gray and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, sub-acid. Valued for cooking. December to February.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture forms a large and spreading tree; a good bearer and a popular fruit. December to April.

Stark (Pride of Maine). An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping; skin greenish yellow, shaded with red and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild. January to May.

Stayman Winesap. It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, color dull mixed red; great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower and like its parents, is irregular and drooping in habit and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season, November to April.

Sutton (Sutton Beauty). Fruit medium to large, round, handsome, skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps well. Tree a free grower and productive. A good market apple. November to April.

Tolman (Talman Sweet). Medium size, nearly round, whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for baking, a valuable and popular variety. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive. November to April.

Tompkins King (King of Tompkins County). Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded; an abundant annual bearer. December to April.

Wagener. Medium, flattened, light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp; juicy, sub-acid, excellent flavor. Tree a fair grower, an early and abundant bearer. December to March.

Wealthy. Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, round; smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Tree a free grower and very productive; valuable on account of its hardiness and good quality. December to February.

Westfield (Seck-no-Further). Medium to large, round, striped with dull, red russet dots; fine grained, tender, rich and excellent. Tree a good grower and a fair bearer, fruit fair and fine. November to February.

Winesap. Large, round, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is valuable and popular. December to May.



Stayman Winesap.

Wolf River. Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 40 years old, very healthy and extremely hardy. December to March.

Yellow Bellflower (Bellflower—Yellow). Large, yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and a good bearer.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. Medium to large, round, yellow, very firm, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable flavor. This most celebrated of all American apples is a slow, feeble grower with rough bark; requires high culture. November to June.

York Imperial. Origin, York Co., Pa. Fruit medium size; white, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive; a popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

Other apples grown and recommended by us:

Boskoop (Belle de Boskoop). (Winter).

Benoni (Summer). North Star (Fall).

Fall Jonnetting. Salome (Winter).

Gilliflower (Winter). Sops of Wine (Summer).

Jersey Sweet (Fall). Pease (Walter Pease). (Winter).

Lady (Winter). Ralls (Rawle's Janet). (Winter).



Wolf River Apple.

Crab Apples—for Ornament and Preserving

There are several points to which we wish to direct attention and upon which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits.

1. They can be planted in any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations; are not injured by the coldest weather.
2. They come into bearing very early, usually the second year from planting, and bear every year.
3. They are unequaled for cider or vinegar and jelly.
4. They can be dried, cooked, canned, or preserved with the skin on, thus saving a great deal of trouble.
5. The size of the fruit varies from one and one-half to two and one-half inches in diameter, being large enough to core for drying.

Grant (General Grant). Of large size for a crab. Round, oblate, cream yellow ground, broken stripes becoming dark red on the sun exposed side; slender stem; flesh white, very mild, sub-acid. October.

Excelsior. Raised from seed of the Wealthy, which is known as one of the handsomest, hardest and best flavored of our new fruits. Ripens in early fall; about the size of Fameuse. Being an early crab apple, it fills a most important place.



Martha Crab Apple.

beautiful of all the class. Tree very hardy. Popular and desirable. Late.

Martha. A new crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. "A rapid stiff grower;" a great bearer of beautiful fruit; glossy yellow shaded with light, bright red. Fruit mild and tart. Season, October and November.

Transcendent. Of the largest size of this class of apples; red, showy, excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable. September to October.

Van Wyck (Van Wyck Sweet). Large yellow, shaded with light red, sweet and tender. October to November.

Whitney. Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter; smooth, glossy green splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and rich; a great bearer and very hardy. The tree is a fine grower, with dark green, glossy foliage.



Branch of Kieffer Pears.

Pears

Our Soil is especially well adapted for producing the finest and hardiest pear trees, those containing the most life, body and strength, and it has been for many years an admitted fact that our pear trees cannot be excelled.

Standard Trees on pear stock are preferable for the orchard. These are best from four to six feet high.

Dwarfs are budded on the Angers Quince (marked Q on the list), and are best for the garden; they should be two or three years old, and from three to five feet high, having been well cut back in the nursery rows when one year old, to produce long side branches. They should be planted in rich, well tilled soil, and kept under good cultivation. The general rule is to remove every spring, after hard freezing is over, and before the sap starts, one-half or two-thirds of the previous summer's growth.

These dwarf trees must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince 2 to 3 inches.

Gathering Pears. Most varieties of pears are greatly inferior in flavor when allowed to ripen on the tree. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb; this will be from one to two weeks before they are ripe. Ripen in the house, placing the fruit in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears should hang on the tree until there is danger of frost—say from first to tenth of October.

Thin the Fruit. We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion: When pear trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

The pear succeeds in most soils, but does best on rather heavy clay or loam.

Select Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large, yellow, pyriform; melting, buttery, rich and musky flavor; tree bears young; a good erect grower, very productive; one of the most popular pears. September. Q.

Clapp Favorite. A large, fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. August and September. Q.

Early Wilder. One of the earliest. Fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; flesh whitish; yellow, fine grained, tender; flavor sub-acid, sprightly; quality very good; productive; probably the best early market sort. First of August. Q.

Elizabeth (Manning's Elizabeth). Small to medium, bears in clusters; crimson and gold color, very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August. Q.

Koonee. Medium to large, pyriform, very handsome; yellow, one side covered with bright carmine, sprinkled with brown dots; flesh juicy. Sweet, spicy, good. Ripens with the earliest. Tree a remarkably strong grower, hardy and very productive. August.

Summer Doyenne (Doyenne d'Ete). Small, yellow, shaded with red; melting, sweet, delicious. Tree robust and healthy. Early August.

Select Autumn Pears

Clairgean (Beurre Clairgeau). Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, renders this a valuable sort. Best as standard.

Flemish (Flemish Beauty). Large, pale yellow, brownish cheek; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous. Bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy. September to October. Q.

Howell. Large, light yellow, with a fine red cheek; rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable for the west. September and October. Q.

Kieffer (Kieffer's Hybrid). Large, rich golden, slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Its freedom from blight, early bearing, wonderful productiveness, exceedingly vigorous growth and handsome appearance, all indicate that it has come to stay. Properly picked and cared for it is a good pear to eat out of hand and for canning purposes has no superior. October to November.

Louise (Louise Bonne de Jersey). Large, smooth, greenish yellow with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree upright, productive; desirable on the quince. October. Q.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet with a red cheek; melting, juicy, rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious. One of the finest pears. Tree handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive. October and November. (Not grown on the quince).

Seckel. Medium to small, yellowish brown, with a red cheek; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious. The standard of excellence. Tree a slow but stout, erect grower, hardy and productive. October. Q.

Vermont (Vermont Beauty). A beautiful new seedling pear; fruit of medium size, round, skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, very good. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. October.

Worden (Worden-Seckel). A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters; juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December.

Select Winter Pears

Angouleme (Duchesse d'Angouleme). Very large, greenish yellow, russet spots, juicy, rich, sweet and fine. Tree vigorous and bears well. It attains its highest perfection on the Quince. October and November. Q.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). Large, obovate, pyriform, greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous, hardy

and productive. Succeeds well on the quince. The best for late fall and early winter, both for home use and market. Commences to ripen in October, keeping with care until February. Its quality is the best. Q.

Bosc (Beurre Bosc). Large, long, cinnamon russet, handsome; half-melting, juicy, rich, slightly perfumed and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous, a good and regular bearer; fruit perfect and of highest flavor. Very desirable and valuable. October.

Dana's Hovey. Moderate growth; small, but of fine quality. Ripening November to January.

Drouard (President Drouard). Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome, melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. The best late winter variety. February to March.

Lawrence. Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic. An American pear of great excellence. Tree a moderate grower, handsome, hardy, and good bearer. The most valuable of the early winter pears. December. Q.

Winter Nellis (Winter Nellis). Early winter, medium size, dull russet, good flavor, heavy crops.

Dwarf Pears

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy and productive: **Bartlett**, **Beurre d'Anjou**, **Clapp's Favorite**, **Duchesse d'Angouleme**, **Howell**, **Louise Bonne de Jersey**, **Lawrence**, **Manning's Elizabeth**, **Seckel**, **Wilder's Early**, **Worden Seckel**, **Flemish Beauty**.

Cherries

Being the earliest fruit on the market, the cherry holds a strong place in public favor, and for this reason commands a good price in all markets. Farmers are planting cherry trees extensively on the road sides and on lawns for shade and fruit, thus combining usefulness and profit, and for these two purposes the stronger growing varieties are to be preferred, especially the black sorts. The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil, or driest situations. Cherries are divided into two classes. **Hearts and Bigarreau**, varieties of rapid growth, with large glossy leaves, forming fine pyramid-shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious sweet fruit. **Dukes** and **Morellos**, which are all of slender growth and do not attain so large a size, generally produce acid fruit, are also hardier and better adapted for raising fruit for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree.

Heart and Bigarreau Cherries

Black Heart. Hardy, strong, large grower. Fruit above medium size; skin glossy dark purple, becoming deep black when fully ripe. Ripens last of June.

Downer (Downer's Late Red). Rather large, light red; very tender, juicy, rich, sweet and luscious; hangs long on the tree, and not liable to rot in wet weather. Tree hardy, vigorous; a regular and great bearer. Middle of July.

Dikeman. This gem among cherries has the advantage of being the latest ripening Sweet Cherry known; hence, placed on the market two or three weeks after other sorts are gone, it commands highest price. Black, good size, and in texture reminds one of the Cherries from the Pacific slope, being meaty and solid. It is this quality alone which makes it such a good shipper and keeps it so long.

Early Purple (Early Purple Guigne). Medium, purple; tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Tree hardy, slender and of spreading growth, and a good bearer. The earliest fine variety. First to middle of July.

Elkhorn. Large; flesh purple, juicy, tender, fine flavor; productive. Middle of July.

Ida. An abundant bearer of luscious yellow and red fruit. Ripens in June. We consider this the best light colored cherry grown.

Lambert. Very large, dark purplish red, turning almost jet black when ripe. Flesh firm, rich and juicy; an enormous bearer.

Mercer (New). Fruit large, dark red, fine flavored, sweet. A good shipper; tree very hardy; an annual bearer and not liable to be wormy or rot. It gives great promise of being one of the very best for orchard or family purposes. Early.

Napoleon (Napoleon Bigarreau). Large, pale yellow and red; very firm, juicy, sweet and good. Tree spreading, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Early in July.

Rockport (Rockport Bigarreau). Large, amber and light red; half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, beautiful and productive. Last of June and first of July. A valuable variety. Should be in every collection.

Schmidt (Schmidt's Bigarreau). Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size; a deep mahogany color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. Stone small. July.



Wood Cherries.

Tartarian (Black Tartarian). A very large, bright purple flesh and glossy black skin cherry; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Spanish (Yellow Spanish). A large, pale yellow cherry, with a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; handsome. Tree vigorous, productive. First of July.

Windsor. Fruit large; liver colored. Flesh remarkably firm, sweet, and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Middle of July.

Wood (Governor Wood). Large, light yellow and bright red; juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous and productive; one of the most popular. Middle to end of June.

Duke and Morello Cherries

Bing. A native of Oregon; fruit very large, bright and glossy. Color very dark crimson; one of the largest cherries ever produced, and of the most excellent quality. Season, July.

Dyehouse. Partakes of both Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality; quite as productive. June.

Engenie (Empress Eugenie). A new French cherry, rather dwarf in habit; very productive. Fruit large, roundish flattened, skin rich, dark red; flesh red, tender, rich, juicy, sub-acid, very good; stone small. Middle of June.

Hortense (Reine Hortense). Very large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet. Tree a healthy, handsome grower, and productive. Very desirable. Middle to last of July.

Late Duke. Large, light to dark red; tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Tree vigorous, hardy, productive. Ripens gradually, and hangs on the tree from the middle of July into August.

Large Montmorency (Montmorency Large-Fruited). A cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frost. Valuable addition to our orchard fruit.

May Duke. Large, dark red, tender, melting, juicy, and when fully ripe, rich and excellent flavor. Ripens a long time in succession. Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth. Middle of June.

Morello (English Morello). Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable for preserves. Tree small, slender growth, productive. July and August.

Olivet. A large, globular, very shining, deep red sort. The flesh is red; with a rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens in the beginning of June and continues till July without losing its quality.

Ostheim. A very hardy cherry, imported from St. Petersburg, Russia. Color dark red; flesh very dark, juicy, with a sub-acid flavor. Its hardiness and productiveness renders it valuable. Middle of July.

Phillippe (Louis Phillippe). Fruit largest of its class, round and regular; color rich, dark red when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, mild acid. Fruit remains perfect on the tree two weeks without injury. Middle to last of July.

Richmond (Early Richmond). Medium size, dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. One of the most valuable of the sour cherries. Tree a slender grower, with a round, spreading head, and exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all. Ripens through June.

Wragg. Very hardy. Fruit dark, juicy and rich. Tree a dwarf but vigorous grower and very prolific. Nearly like English Morello.



Large Montmorency Cherries.



Shropshire Plums.

Plums

Plums, like pears, attain the highest perfection on our heavy soils.

We have divided our list of plums into three general classes: European, Japan and Native.

The European plums are mostly of English or French origin and are distinguished for their high quality. They require good cultivation and the most intelligent care of any fruit, but they richly repay the diligent orchardist.

Japan plums are attracting the attention of growers because of their showy appearance, their fungus resisting foliage and adaptability to almost any soil and climate.

Native plums are hardy, produce large crops, mostly of early and medium sized highly colored fruit. They seem to thrive in the most unfavorable locations of soil and climate. When planting this type, several varieties should be planted in the same orchard so the blossoms will fertilize properly.

Plums of European Type

Arch Duke (New). A large, dark and very prolific plum, ripening October 1st. A very valuable addition to late plums and profitable to the amateur and orchardist. Last of Sept.

Bradshaw. A very large, oval, dark violet red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety. Tree very vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Empire. This new variety has been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and is pronounced by plum growers to be the most valuable market sort. Fruit is very large and oval. Color reddish purple, covered with bloom. Tree ironclad in hardness, strong grower, enormous bearer. Ripens Sept. 5th to 10th.

French Damson. Tree a better grower than the Shropshire or Blue Damson; hardy, an annual bearer; very productive. Fruit medium; dark copper color, with a rich bloom, and the best of the Damsons for market; ripens two weeks later than Shropshire. October.

German Prune. A large, long oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Giant Prune (New). For a market, table and shipping Prune the Giant stands pre-eminent, owing to its great size, beauty of form and color, its firm, rich, sweet, delicious flesh, which separates readily from the stone. It has a yellow flesh of remarkable sweetness, and very firm. The tree is a strong, handsome grower, and the fruit is produced in the utmost profusion and of uniform size. Sept.

Golden Drop (Coe's Golden Drop). Very large, light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety. Last of September.

Grand Duke. Fruit oval with a short neck. Skin almost black, but reddish when shaded and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone; with a sweet, rich flavor when fully ripe. Leading plum growers state that it is one of the most profitable plums for market. September.

Green Gage. Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

Genii. Fruit very large, bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. One of the most profitable for market. First to middle of September.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval, greenish; juicy, melting, sweet, rich, sprightly and agreeable; parts from the stone. Tree very vigorous and productive. One of the best plums, valuable for market. Middle of August and first of September.

Italian (Fellemburg). A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

Lombard. Medium, oval, violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Middle to last of August.



Reine Claude Plum.

A. M. C.



Abundance Plum.



Burbank Plum.



A typical planting in our Nursery. Block of two-year Apple Trees to left of driveway. Three rows of first year budded Plum Trees and one row of Japan Snowball to right of driveway.



Pride Plums.

EUROPEAN PLUMS—Continued.

Monarch (New). Fruit dark purple, covered with a thin bloom; large size, specimens measuring six inches in circumference; flesh pale greenish yellow, parting freely from the stone; juicy, with a pleasant flavor. A leading market sort. Tree a vigorous grower. September.

Moore's Arctic. A hardy plum. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium; skin purplish black, thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, a little coarse, juicy, sweet. Ripens early in September.

Niagara. Very large; reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. Said to be identical with Bradshaw. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Round, greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone. Tree very vigorous and remarkably productive. A valuable market plum. Ripens last of September.

Smith's Prune (Diamond). Fruit very large, oval, black. Ripens in September. A most valuable market variety. Tree a fine grower, hardy and productive.

Shropshire (Shropshire Damson). Originated in England. Dark purple, larger than the common Damson, very productive; ripens about September first.

Pride (Shipper's Pride). Fruit large; color bluish purple, handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent quality; very productive and is a valuable market variety.

Tennant (Tennant Prune). (New). Originated on the Pacific Coast. Large, dark purple, blue bloom. Highest quality; bears transportation well and is said to be the best drying prune cultivated. Hardy, vigorous, productive.

Washington (Bolmar's). A magnificent, large plum; roundish, oval, yellowish, crimson dots and blush in the sun; juicy, fine, sweet and good.

Yellow Egg. A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive and hardy. End of August.

Improved Native Plums

De Soto. Originated in Wisconsin. Very hardy and productive, bears young; fruit medium size, yellow marbled with red, good quality. One of the best to plant near other varieties requiring fertilization. September.

Forest Garden. Fruit large, orange, covered with purple bloom; skin thin, flesh orange-color, good; productive and vigorous. September. Clingstone. Earlier than De Soto.

Japan Plums

Abundance (Botan). Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer. Tree a very vigorous, upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested, and is highly recommended.

Climax. One of Burbank's latest and best. Fruit heart-shaped, larger than Wickson and more highly colored. Very fragrant, delicious, prolific and a vigorous grower. Ripens about the time of Red June.

Burbank. Large and beautiful, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with peculiar and agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting. Ripens later than the Abundance; end of August.

Hale. New. Very handsome, with a bright orange color thinly overlaid with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, yet a good keeper; very pleasant peach flavor; valuable as a late variety, ripening when other varieties are gone.

October Purple. Large, round fruit; dark, reddish purple; yellow flesh of most superb quality. Ripens middle of September. Its large, even size, beautiful color and superb quality make it very desirable for the garden or market.

Red June. An early ripening Japanese plum; medium to large, roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow; quality good.

Satsuma (Blood). Large, globular with sharp point. Color purple and red with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. Just acid enough to be excellent for cooking and preserving. Keeps long and ships well. Tree makes rapid yet compact growth and yields heavy crops. August.

Wickson. Originated by Burbank. A sturdy upright grower. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper; will keep two weeks after ripening.

Yellow Japan (Chabot). Lemon-yellow ground; nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich; highly perfumed.



Elberta Peach Orchard.

Peaches

The peach tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the peach should have the shoots and branches cut back to one-half of the preceding season's growth every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; this should be done the last of February, or as early in the spring as practicable. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation until August.

The following varieties have been selected out of hundreds, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August.

Dewey (Admiral Dewey). A perfect freestone; flesh yellow and of a uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Early.

Alexander. This excellent variety ripens very early. Large, color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; flesh firm, rich and good; most excellent shipper. Freestone. Middle to last of July.

Brigdon (Garfield). This remarkable peach originated in Cayuga County, N. Y. It is hardy and the fruit large and handsome and more productive than the Early Crawford. The foliage is large and glossy. Flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Fruit deep orange red, dark red on the exposed side. Middle of September. Freestone.

Bokhara (Bokhara No. 3). The hardiest yellow peach yet brought to notice, of fine quality and a heavy bearer; 30 per cent hardier than any other kind.

Belle (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific.

Chairs (Chair's Choice). Fruit of very large size, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.

Early Crawford (Crawford's Melocoton). Very large, yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Tree hardy, vigorous and very fruitful. First of September. Freestone.

Late Crawford (Crawford's Late). Very large, yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and luscious vinous flavor; one of the finest of the later sorts. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September. Freestone.

Champion. An extremely good early peach. Skin creamy white with red cheek; a perfect freestone, which is a rare thing among early peaches; hardy, regular bearer. First of August.

Crosby. This is one of the hardest peaches of good quality yet introduced, and will carry the peach belt several degrees north. The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate. Color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is light yellow and red at the stone, firm, moderately juicy and of good quality. It ripens about September 15. Freestone.

Carman. A new hardy rot-proof peach; ripening at same time with Early Rivers. Large, round, with pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Early Canada. Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a peach. Last of July.

Elberta. Yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality, exceedingly prolific and hardy. Very popular and is "the best general peach for all sections;" follows Early Crawford. The Elberta has received more favorable notices from the fruit and agricultural papers than any other peach.



Fitzgerald Peach.

Early Rivers. Large, creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich flavor. One of the finest of the early peaches for amateur's use and for market. August.

Engle (Engle's Mammoth). Very large and attractive, magnificent red cheek, high quality. Tree strong grower, very hardy and productive. One of the best canning varieties. Resembling Late Crawford. September.

Fitzgerald. A chance seedling found in Ontario, outside the peach belt, where it has produced regular crops. The fruit is of very large size, pit very small. This promising new peach is of the Crawford type but excels that variety in size, hardness and productivity. Season same as Early Crawford.

Foster. Large, slightly flattened, color a deep orange red, becoming very dark on the exposed side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Freestone. First of September.

Globe. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, quite uniform in size; of a rich golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh very firm, coarse grained, but juicy, yellow, shaded with a red tinge toward the pit. Freestone. Middle of September.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time, parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good.

Chili (Hill's Chili). Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed for canning. Last of September.

Klondike. A beautiful large white peach, largely covered with brilliant red; quality very best; sweet, juicy, luscious. Tree hardy and productive.

Mathews (Mathew's Beauty). Largely planted as the most valuable succession for Elberta. Large in size, golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh thick, firm, fine. Its good shipping qualities make it an exceedingly valuable variety for market. September.

Mayflower. A most beautiful peach, bright red all over and of good size. Extremely early, coming into bearing even before Sneed. Tree is a strong, thrifty grower and is inclined to overbear. Young fruit must be thinned for best results. A splendid shipper and most valuable market peach.

Morris White. Medium size, dull creamy white; flesh white to the stone, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. Much esteemed for preserving. September.

Mountain Rose. Large red, white flesh; ripens same time as Early York; first quality. Freestone. First of August.

New Prolific. A choice large yellow peach, valuable for succession to Early Crawford, for its fine shipping qualities, beauty and attractiveness. Of strong, thrifty growth, hardy and productive. September.

Niagara. Originated in Niagara County, New York, where it has borne heavy crops of uniformly large, delicious peaches every year the past decade. The original orchard has 200 trees, and not a tree has blighted or shown any sign of decay, although other varieties in the same orchard have failed to produce crops oftener than two years out of three. Ripens just after Elberta. New.

Old Mixon Cling. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of best clingstone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Free. Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, with an excellent rich, sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle of September.

Reeves (Reeve's Favorite). Large, roundish; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, melting, with a vinous flavor. Tree very hardy. Middle of September.

Salway. Large, skin downy, creamy yellow, with a rich crimson cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, stained with red at the stone; juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous. Freestone. October.

Smock (Beers' Smock). Large, orange red or yellow, flesh red at the stone, moderately juicy and rich, very productive and a valuable late market variety. First of October.

Stevens (Stevens' Rareripe). Very productive and of high color; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three weeks. September and first of October.

Stump (Stump the World). Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored. Productive. Last of September.

Triumph. Earliest yellow flesh peach, with good eating and shipping qualities. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yellow.

Wheatland. Fruit large, quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow, a sturdy grower and a good bearer. A most excellent shipper, a valuable market sort. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late. Freestone.

Willet. Undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown. Flesh yellow, skin covered with dark red. Specimens have measured twelve inches in circumference. Season, September.

Wonderful. Very large, flesh yellow, and will keep a long time in good condition; a good shipper; freestone; pit small; valuable for canning; a strong, healthy grower and very productive, ripening second week in October.

Yellow Rareripe. Large, orange yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree hardy, vigorous and a good bearer. Beginning in September. Freestone.

St. John (Yellow St. John). A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hale's. Nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color and of superior flavor; fruit round, brilliant, showy: bears young and produces abundantly. August.

Nectarines

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. Trees good, vigorous growers.

Early Violet. Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of August.

Elrige. Medium size, pale green, covered with dark red; flesh greenish white, melting, very juicy, with a rich, high flavor. Freestone. Beginning of September.

Quinces

The quince is well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. One of the most profitable for orchard planting.

The trees are hardy and compact in growth, require but little space, productive, give regular crops and come early into bearing.

They require a good deep soil, which should be kept clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of manure, but do not need severe pruning; a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient.

Keep a vigilant search after the borer, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.



Bourgeat Quince.

Bourgeat. A new variety, of the best quality, tender and good. Ripening shortly after Orange, and keeping till past midwinter. Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety skin, with delicious quince odor. Foliage healthy. The strongest grower of the quinces, making a tree as large and thrifty as plums or pears, and yielding an immense crop.

Champion. The fruit is very large and productive. Young trees, two years old from bud, are often loaded with fruit. The skin russets around the stem; below, a lively yellow color. Its flesh cooks tender; season is about two weeks later than the Orange. In growth it is very strong, stout and rugged.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and market. Very productive. October.

Rea (Rea's Missouri Mammoth). A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger. Fair, handsome, and equally as good and productive. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

Apricots

This is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening, between cherries and peaches.

Liable to attack by curculio, and requires the same treatment as applied to plum trees.

Early Golden. Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Early Moorpark. Medium; rich; juicy, very fine.

Harris. Originated in Geneva. Free; perfectly hardy; comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens middle of July.

Montgamet (Large Montgamet). One of the finest early varieties. Large.

Moorpark. One of the largest; orange with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

St. Ambroise. A good grower and very productive, of good quality; freestone. Excellent for drying or canning. Ripens about middle of July.

Russian Varieties

The following varieties are the best that have been brought out; as a class they are sufficiently hardy, but they are not as desirable as those named in the foregoing list.

Alexander. Fruit yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful and delicious. July.

Budd (J. L. Budd). Strong grower and profuse bearer; white with red cheek; sweet, juicy; the best late variety. August.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is one of the most valuable of trees. As valuable for shade as for its fruit producing qualities. A wonderfully rapid grower, often growing 6 to 8 feet in one season. Perfectly hardy. The fruit ripens in July and continues for three months. It is rarely picked from the trees, as it falls as soon as ripe, and it is therefore the custom to keep the surface below in a short turf, and the fruit is picked from the green grass. Invaluable for planting in yards where chickens are kept.

American (New American). Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none; possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon or an intense blue-black at maturity; flesh juicy, rich, sugary.

Downing. Superseded by New American, which is harder and better.

Russlan. Very hardy, shrub-like in form of growth, valuable for feeding silk worms and for fencees in severe climates.

Tea's Weeping. See ornamental trees.

Nuts

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market. The immense importations of foreign nuts every year give some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted to nut bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted; the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber, that will of itself pay a large per cent on the investment.

Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament and profitable returns.

Butternut

Butternut (White Walnut). A native species of medium size; spreading head, grayish colored bark; wood very valuable. Nut oblong and rough; highly prized for its sweet, nutritious kernel.

Filbert

Filbert. English (Hazel Nut). This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; succeeding on almost all soils; bearing early and abundantly. Nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor.

Chestnut

American Sweet. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. When grown in open ground it assumes an elegant, symmetrical form; foliage rich and glossy. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

Spanish. A handsome, round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American.

Paragon (New). A vigorous grower and an early, abundant bearer; nuts very large, three or four in a burr and particularly sweet and rich.

Walnut

Black. A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

English. A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It produces immense crops of thin shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling.

Japan. The nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory nut, and borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way. The trees begin to bear when two or three years old.

Grapes

Grape vines are very easily transplanted when young, if thrifty plants are used.

Dig holes from eight to ten inches deep and large enough so the roots may spread naturally, without crossing each other; distribute the finest soil among them and pack firmly.

Cultivate thoroughly through the season; the spring following planting, after the buds swell, cut off all but the two best lowest buds, permitting two canes only to grow. In the fall cut one cane four to six feet to bear the next year, and cut one back to two eyes again to form new wood for the following year's crop.

There is a large list of novelties but we name only those that thrive in most localities.

Black and Blue Varieties

Campbell (Campbell's Early). A fine new grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

Concord. Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp, quite tender when fully ripe. Ripens from 10th to 20th of Sept. Vine healthy, hardy and productive.



A recent photograph of our old friend (who delights in calling himself so many years "young"), a monumental example of the "simple life." We can do no better than quote from his letter of Feb. 3rd, 1916: "In one season I have pruned for our patrons and friends 165 grape arbors between Williamsport and Towanda, and Sayre and Towanda, Penn. I rounded out 92 years last September. I have never accepted a 'treat,' nor have I even 'treated,' nor have I ever called for a glass of liquor, nor have I ever used tobacco. Am now writing without glasses; am in good health for one of my age; have represented your Nursery about sixteen years, and expect to send you some orders for Spring 1916 shipment."

Yours for a square deal,

H. S. CLARK."



Concord—Best All-around Grape.

BLACK AND BLUE GRAPES—Continued.

Early Ohio. Ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, covered with heavy bloom; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy as the Concord. Very productive and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem. One of the best shippers.

Moore (Moore's Early). Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens ten days before Hartford. Its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities. Vine very thrifty and vigorous; perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Popular for vineyard and garden.

Red Grapes

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, very large, berries large, oval; pulp soft, flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early; is very attractive. One of the best red varieties.

Brighton. Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other grape. Ripens soon after Hartford. Should be planted near by other varieties, as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone.

Catawba. Bunches large, shouldered; berries large, reddish and sprightly. One of the old and popular grapes, extensively planted in some sections for wine, for which it is valuable, and for its late keeping qualities.

Delaware. Superior as a table grape. Bunch medium, very compact, berries medium round; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red color when

fully ripe; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet. Vine hardy, moderately vigorous and very productive. Ripens early in September.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22). Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact; berry very large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

White Grapes

Diamond (Moore's Diamond). Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark healthy foliage, very hardy. It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches. Color greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, juicy. Berry about the size of Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. It ripens early, usually from August 25th to Sept. 10th. One of the finest of grapes.

Niagara. Vine hardy and strong grower; bunches very large and compact, many weighing fourteen ounces, sometimes more; berries large, skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet. Ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington. Bunch medium to large; berry large, round, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy. Vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Winchell (Green Mountain). Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shoulder, green or greenish white. Skin thin. Pulp very tender and sweet. Three weeks earlier than Concord.

Currants

Plant in very fertile soil, made so by liberal manuring. The tops should be cut back so only three or four branches will grow the first season. Thin out the old wood yearly, opening the bush considerably. At the first appearance of currant worms they are easily destroyed by sprinkling with a can of water in which powdered white hellebore is stirred—(one ounce to three gallons). Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet apart in row.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect, short jointed shoots.

Crandall (Crandall's Currant). A new variety whose yellow flowers make it very useful as an ornamental shrub in the spring. Fruit is large, dark colored and has some of the characteristics of the gooseberry.

Versailles (La Versailles). Very large, red; long bunch of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best. Productive.

Fay (Fay's Prolific). Has fully sustained all the claims that were made for it by the originator when first introduced, and is the best red currant known. It has been widely planted, and has given general satisfaction; fruit very large, bright red, and of excellent flavor, less acid than Cherry. It has a long stem, which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive. One of the most valuable fruits of recent introduction. Comes into bearing early.

CURRENTS—Continued.

Lee (Lee's Prolific). Black. Largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality and productiveness of any black variety yet introduced.

Perfection. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large or larger than the Fay; the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp, with few seeds. After three years' trial, this fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; sweet or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

Wilder. A new red currant; fruit large, fine flavored, great yielder, profitable for market.

Asparagus

To make a good asparagus bed the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year or strong one-year plants, and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in the row.

The roots should be spread and planted so that the crowns, when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in with two or three inches of stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground opens in the spring.

Conover's Colossal. Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored.

Donald's Elmira. Color a delicate green, different from other varieties, while the stalks are more tender and succulent. Its mammoth size always commands a fancy price.

Palmetto. It sells at quite an advance over other varieties on account of its mammoth size. Quality not excelled by any.



Perfection Currents.

Rhubarb

Linnaeus. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. This is the great "Wine Plant."

Raspberries

For field culture raspberries should be planted in rows four to six feet apart, two and one-half to three feet in rows, depending on the character of growth of sorts planted.

The first year after planting cut the canes about two feet from the ground and when grown eighteen inches pinch off the ends, which will cause them to branch; repeat this when a new growth comes to make stocky plants. The following spring shear off a third of the wood, leaving a round bush.

Only five or six shoots should be left on sorts that sucker. Cut off all others.

Red and Purple Raspberries

Columbian. A new variety of great promise. It is a vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning, and an excellent shipping variety.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. Fruit is large, luscious, and produced in great profusion. Color deep crimson; fruit very firm. Ripens from July 10 to 20, and continues a long time in fruit. Entirely hardy and yields heavy crops. Follows the Marlboro in season of ripening.

Herbert. Fruit large, bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of red raspberries, very hardy. Flavor sweet and juicy. Season five or six days before Cuthbert.



Cuthbert Raspberries.

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES— Continued.

June. Very excellent red raspberry. A new variety propagated by N. Y. Experiment Station and recommended by them. Very large, prolific and vigorous. Good both for canning and table use.

London. A new red raspberry which originated at Janesville, Wls. Said to be a seedling of Turner crossed with Cuthbert. Large, broadly conical, beautiful red. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality better than that variety. One of the best red raspberries.

Marlboro. It is a strong grower with strong side arms; it is perfectly hardy. The large size of its dark green foliage is the means of its early, regular and late bearing and extraordinary size of fruit; in color a bright crimson, and unlike others, does not lose its brilliancy when over ripe; of a good quality and very prolific.

Shaffer (Shaffer's Colossal). Fruit very large purplish red, rather soft, but luscious, and of a rich, sprightly flavor. A strong grower, hardy, and enormously productive. Shaffer is unequalled for family use, and is one of the best varieties for canning; season medium to late.

Yellow Raspberries

Golden Queen. Large size, great beauty, high quality, perfectly hardy, and very productive; equal to Cuthbert in size of fruit and vigor of growth. Ripens in midseason. No home garden should be without it.

Black Raspberries

Cumberland. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black raspberry. Many specimens are from seven-eighths to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier than that variety. It is very firm and a good shipper.

Diamond (Black Diamond). Large, very sweet and pulpy, yet fine for shipping and evaporating. Canes strong and fruitful. Early.

Farmer (Plum Farmer). Fruit very large, average nearly an inch in diameter; bush a very vigorous grower. Early.

Gregg. Jet black, never falls from the bushes, and of first quality; canes of strong growth; hardy and immensely productive.

Ohio. The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating the most profitable of all. Berry not quite as large as Gregg; plant hardy.

Blackberries

It is natural for blackberries to grow much stronger than raspberries, but the mode of culture is about the same. Permit three or four canes to grow the first season; pinch back when three feet high. Prune back to four feet. Plant in rows six to seven feet apart, three feet apart in the row.

Agawam. Fruit medium size; jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the core. A very valuable variety for home use; being sweet throughout as soon as black; very hardy, healthy and productive.

Blowers. Large size, jet-black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness.

Eric. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform in both size and shape. There is no other berry that rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness.

Eldorado. The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together.

Rathbun. The tips touch the ground and root, thus propagating themselves like the black cap raspberry. The fruit is borne in clusters; berries very large, color intense black with a high polish; seeds small; flesh juicy, high flavored, sweet and delicious. Carries well to market. In season medium early.

Snyder. A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Its value is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters in those sections where the Kittatinny and Early Harvest kill down.

Wilson (Wilson's Early). Very large, shining black, retaining its color well after picking, and fine for the table as soon as full-colored; quite firm, sweet, rich and good; ripens two weeks before and during the height of the blackberry season.

Dewberries or Running Blackberries

Incretia. The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry, is very large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, without hard center or core.



Snyder Blackberries.

Gooseberries

Gooseberries thrive well on a variety of soils, if well drained and fertile. The cultivation should be thorough early in the season.

European varieties are of a large size and various colors. The green fruit is sent to the early markets and is profitable.

The best American gooseberries are superior to European sorts in productiveness, hardiness, quality and freedom from mildew; the curse of European varieties and their seedlings is mildew.

Mildew may be kept under control by frequent spraying with potassium sulphide. Bordeaux mixture is not recommended because it spots the fruit. After the fruit is gathered the Bordeaux mixture may be used against the leaf blight.

Downing (American). "The standard of excellency," large, pale green and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy; valuable for market.

Crown Bob (European). Large, round, ovate, red, hairy fruits, of the finest quality.

Josselyn. Good grower, fine foliage and a very profitable fruiter when compared with any other gooseberry in existence. The freest of all gooseberries from mildew, both in leaf and fruit.

Keepsake (European). The blossoms of this variety are well protected by foliage, so that it is sure to set good crops in any ordinary season. The berries are very large, pale yellow, of good flavor and ship well. Quite productive.



Downing Gooseberries.

Houghton (American). Fruit medium size, red, thin skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive.

Industry (European). Bush a strong grower and the most productive of European varieties; fruit large, dark red, mild, sub-acid, sweet and good flavor; one of the best for market, either green or ripe.

Pearl. The most prolific gooseberry known. One bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew and is larger than the Downing. The color is light green and quality first-class. Being thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown.

Smith (Smith's Improved). American. Color yellow; large, excellent; pulp sweet and good.

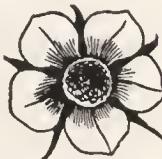
Whitesmith (European). Fruit large, smooth, thin skin and tender; color yellowish green; sweet and very good. A very desirable variety.



Perfect Blossom.

Strawberries

Plant strawberries in early fall or spring on fertile, well manured land. For field culture plant in rows three feet apart and one foot in the rows; but for hand culture, one foot by two will answer. The soil and location best adapted for strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. In a general way, any soil that will grow good crops of corn or potatoes will grow good strawberries. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, and care should be taken that this is provided.



Imperfect Blossom

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean. Before the fruit begins to ripen mulch the ground among the plants with short hay or straw. This will not only keep the fruit clean but will prevent the ground from drying and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

A bed will give two full crops, and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

Notice. Those sorts marked (P.) are pistillate, and should have a row of some staminate variety planted near to insure proper fertilization and a crop.

Early

Bederwood. An exceedingly early strawberry. One of the best early berries for home use. Plant is healthy, vigorous growth, and an enormous bearer. Berries of large size, regular, roundish form, light scarlet, remaining in fruit a long time.

Clyde. Few strawberries have given better satisfaction in all parts of the country. It is one of the best medium early varieties—is a week earlier than Bubach, and very firm; large, bright scarlet berries of fine flavor. The plants are strong growers—deep rooting, stand drought well, free from rust and disease.

Crescent Seedling. P. Good size, strong grower, very productive; one of the best for market and garden.

Michel (Michel's Early). Berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and a good bearer. Valuable on account of its earliness and productiveness. A fine sort to pollenate early pistillates.

Sharpless. One of the best strawberries in cultivation; has held its reputation better than any other variety. Possesses all the good qualities looked for in a strawberry; the best variety for the home garden. A strong grower, productive and largest size.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

Medium

Wm. Belt. The standard for quality wherever known. For fancy market or home table it is indispensable.

Bubach. P. A sterling old sort that combines many excellent qualities; great and uniform size, rich color and quality, extraordinary vigor and fruitfulness, fine foliage that endures the hottest suns. Early to medium.

Dorman, or Uncle Jim. A western strawberry that is attracting much attention for its superior merits. Plants robust, with large, healthy foliage. A remarkable drought resister and a reliable producer of extra large berries of a bright red color and of high quality.

Glen Mary. One of the best, if extraordinarily large size is wanted; good quality and heavy cropper. Cannot be surpassed for home garden and nearby markets. Berries broadly heart-shaped; color dark, glossy crimson; fairly firm and excellent quality; plant strong and healthy.

Haverland. P. An old standard variety. Does well everywhere. Neither rusts nor shows blight. Is enormously productive. Should be mulched, as the fruit stems are not able to hold the fruit off the ground. Berries long and conical.

Jessie. Under right conditions is one of the most satisfactory varieties produced by commercial growers. Extra heavy yielder of high quality fruit and a good pollinizer.

New York. Originated in the State of New York by Miss Yates. Berries are strictly fancy; large, bright red color; excellent quality; very productive. Seedling of Bubach and Jessie.

Nick Ohmer. Medium late; a strong, perfect blossom and productive of rich, dark red berries, colored all the way through; flavor delicious; berries nearly round; a good shipper, and suitable for fancy trade and table use.

Parson's Beauty. A new early berry; symmetrical and handsome in appearance; dark red color; foliage strong, rank, spotless and free from rust; heavy bearer; good market variety.

Senator Dunlap. This variety is recommended for the average person who wishes to grow strawberries and has had little experience. It is a very vigorous grower and the berries are of good flavor, good canners and excellent shippers. If given only ordinary care the yield will be large and the quality of fruit fair. If the runners are thinned and high culture is given, some of the finest fruit possible to grow can be produced on this variety.

Wilson. An old standard variety. Very productive of medium large berries of good quality. Good maker of large plants.

Late

Brandywine. One of the reliable fruiting sorts that can be depended on for heavy crops on a variety of soils. Berries very large, broadly heart-shaped, bright red to the center; firmly fleshed and finely flavored.

Basket of Everbearing Strawberries—Progressive.



Gandy. Large and firm berries, of uniform size and shape. On heavy, rich loams the plant is a marvel of vigor and fruitfulness. The best shipping, long-keeping strawberry, as late as the latest of well-tested sorts.

Marshall. Berries are beautiful and average very large. Invariably captures the prize wherever exhibited. Although of great size, the fruit is rarely ever misshapen. Color is a rich glossy crimson. It will not yield as large a number of berries as some varieties, but when measured in quarts or bushels, will be above the average. The plant is faultless, a strong grower, often standing 20 to 22 inches high, rooting deeply and standing drought well. The large, luxuriant foliage is sufficient to protect the blossom from late frosts.

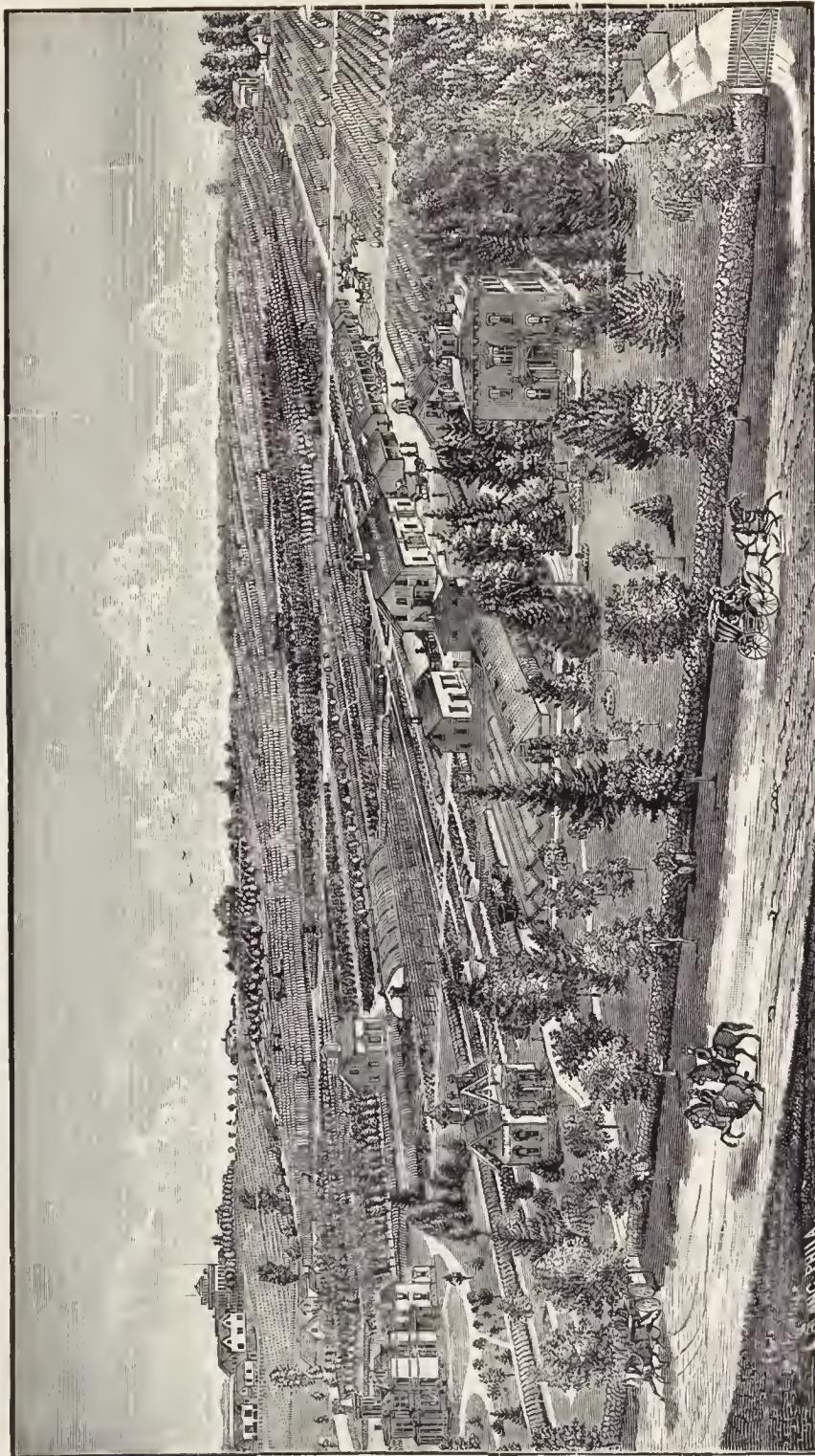
Sample. P. An old variety that has scored such success in many places that no progressive grower can afford not to plant it. The successful man is he who tests all really promising varieties and quickly finds those the most perfectly suited to his own soil, climate, etc.

Steven's Late Champion. One of the best and most popular late varieties grown. Makes strong, vigorous plants which produce an abundance of fruit. Sends out a great many runners that take root quickly and cover the ground if not restrained. Fruit and blossoms well protected by abundance of foliage. Fruit large, long, slightly flattened. Color is a deep red, the flesh being also red. It ripens all over and is very firm, holding up well after picking.

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

Progressive. A genuine everbearer. We consider the best of everbearers. Fruit of medium size, dark red and extra quality. Young plants begin to bear about four weeks from setting; but to obtain good plant beds the blossoms should be kept cut off, especially during the early part of the season.

Superb. Another of the fall-bearers. Plants do not produce fruit the first season. The second season it produces fruit the same as any other variety and in the fall gives a full crop. Fruit is large, dark red; good quality.



A Nineteenth Century wood cut of our Experiment and Packing Grounds, a few acres of Nursery Stock, and one corner of New York State Experiment Station across public highway at extreme left. Since this cut was made other buildings have been erected, placing under cover ten times the enclosed area shown above.

Quality

We beg to quote from an unbiased article which appeared in the "Evening News," of Newark, New Jersey, September 28th, 1912:

"If one should compare the prices in a nurseryman's catalogue of a few years ago with the prices of the present season's list he would find a substantial increase in the cost of all nursery stock. There was a time when the stock could be had for a song, but today well grown trees, shrubs and vines cost money. The day of eight-cent apple trees and five-cent peach trees is over; so is the day of cut prices among reliable nurserymen.

"The demand for nursery stock has in part been responsible for the advance in prices, but the determination on the part of the nurserymen to make a reasonable margin of profit from their efforts is the principal reason for the present prices. It costs more money to grow the stock than it did a few years ago. The buyers are more critical in their demands, and the cost of labor, implements, working stock and other accessories is greater.

"There was a time when almost any kind of stock could be palmed off on the buyer, but not so today. The planter, knowing the value of properly grown plants, demands only the best and will not accept anything but the best. The up-to-date nurserymen, knowing this, use every precaution in the production of their plants and save no expense in producing the kind of stock the planter desires. In turn, they place the price of their stock on a par with its quality.

"The buyer who is looking for cheap trees can find them without much effort, but he must remember that QUALITY trees cannot be had at a small cost. QUALITY nursery stock costs money to grow and money to buy. The mere fact that a tree is cheap should stamp it as worthless; on the other hand, an exorbitant price is not an indication of superior quality, but more usually an indication

of fraud. The dollar apple tree may be as worthless as the ten-cent apple tree. Price is not always the ruling factor in QUALITY.

"The first cost of nursery stock is nothing when QUALITY is considered. One could afford to pay \$5.00 or \$10.00 for a tree if it contained that amount of QUALITY. Ultimately fruit trees will be cheap at a dollar each, but not before a dollar's worth of QUALITY is bred into them. Plant breeding is only beginning to be recognized by nurserymen generally, and as a consequence the trees being produced today do not possess the QUALITY that their successors will possess. The more care that is taken in producing the stock, the more it is worth to the planter.

"One can tell whether a tree is healthy, well grown and strong from outward appearances, but he cannot tell of its QUALITY and dependableness—the true value of the plant—by looking at it. It requires but a few months to ascertain the value of flower or vegetable seeds or plants, but it takes years to learn if a tree is a heavy producer of fruit that is true to name and of the best quality. Too much care cannot be taken when purchasing nursery stock.

"In buying nursery stock, the planter has but one means of securing the best there is to be had, and that is through dealing with firms known to be absolutely reliable and honest and utilize the most approved methods in propagating and growing their stock. These nurserymen only charge such prices as are consistent with QUALITY and never take advantage of the purchaser. This State is spotted with orchard failures that are due to dealing with unreliable firms or the purchasing of cheap nursery stock."

The general public is rapidly being educated to the fact that it is RETURNS and not first cost of nursery products which should be the more considered. We positively must ignore Cheap John competition. QUALITY considered, we invite comparison of all phases of the true situation. All things being equal, and in keeping with prevailing exigencies, our quotations bespeak a reasonable price for a good article.

Incident to the frequently fluctuating market, we do not indulge quotations in this General Catalog. Upon request, we will gladly quote prices, in keeping with the nature of your wants, through our authorized representatives or medium of the mail, telegraph or telephone.

M. H. HARMAN NURSERY COMPANY, INC.



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